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PRAVDA HITS U.S. STANCE ON CHEMICAL ARMS CONTROL

LD262015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 84 First Edition p 5

[Editorial article: "A Dishonest Game Around a Serious Matter"]

[Text] One of the most important tasks in the sphere of arms control and disarmament is the abolition of chemical means of warfare whose use would lead to the destruction of enormous masses of people, primarily the civilian population.

Although the Geneva protocol banning the use of chemical (and also bacteriological) weapons has been in force since 1925, only their exclusion from states' arsenals can provide a total guarantee that these barbaric weapons will not be used. This is why the overwhelming majority of the world's states resolutely advocate an end to the production of chemical weapons, the destruction of existing stockpiles thereof, and the prohibition of the development of new types.

As a result of the Soviet Union's persistent efforts, bilateral Soviet-American talks on the banning and destruction of chemical weapons were held from 1976 through 1980. However, they were then unilaterally broken off by Washington.

The Soviet Union has also made considerable efforts to secure progress in resolving the tasks of banning chemical weapons within the framework of multilateral forums -- the United Nations and the Geneva Disarmament Committee. The document "Fundamental Provisions of a Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, and Stockpiling of Chemical Weapons and Their Destruction" submitted by the Soviet Union in the summer of 1982 took account of the viewpoints of many other states. This document, which received a broad positive assessment, provided an opportunity to achieve a speedy mutually acceptable accord on banning chemical weapons and establishing reliable verification of its observance. In February this year the Soviet Union made yet another important step, proposing the establishment of permanent monitoring of the process of the destruction of chemical weapons.

The United States has a different approach. Having made extensive use of toxins in the Vietnam war, the United States continues even today to allocate this means of mass destruction an important place in its aggressive military plans. It took the United States over 50 years to accede to the Geneva protocol. While being compelled to participate in multilateral talks on banning chemical weapons, it nevertheless dodges the reaching of an accord in every way, often retreats from its own positions, and complicates the solution of already complex questions.

Despite this obstructionist U.S. line it has been possible in recent years, thanks to the efforts of the Soviet Union, the socialist states as a whole, and other peace-loving countries, to achieve certain progress in agreeing on a number of questions relating to the banning of chemical weapons.

First, the proposed extent [obyem] of a ban was determined: The general opinion of the participants in the multilateral negotiations tended to favor the total and universal prohibition of chemical weapons, as the Soviet Union and the other socialist states proposed from the beginning. Practical agreement was reached on monitoring the destruction of stockpiles of chemical weapons. Finally, the participants agreed in principle with the need for international verification in suspected cases of violations of the convention.

Significant differences remained, of course. Nevertheless the participants in the Disarmament Conference were able to embark on concrete work to formulate the provisions of an eventual convention.

Washington was faced with a dilemma. On the one hand all the U.S. Administration's thoughts and actions are aimed at one thing -- building up chemical military potential, including the development of new (that is, binary) types of chemical weapons with a nerve-paralyzing action. On the other hand it cannot fail to take account of the fact that the overwhelming majority of countries and the peace-loving public are insistently advocating the speediest prohibition of chemical weapons. Given these conditions, the United States resorted to a step designed to secure an increase and improvement in chemical weapons while at the same time giving the impression of efforts in favor of banning them.

For several months extensively publicized statements were made in the U.S. capital that the United States would be submitting "constructive proposals" on banning chemical weapons to the Geneva Disarmament Conference. But when the United States presented its much-publicized draft convention it immediately became clear how far removed it was from promoting the achievement of an accord. Moreover, any unprejudiced person familiarizing himself with the American draft convention is left in no doubt that it is compiled in such a way as to make it deliberately unacceptable to all who are interested in seeing that there is no room on earth for chemical weapons.

This applies primarily to the verification provisions contained in the American draft. The verification system it envisages would mean in practice free access for verification officials to any chemical enterprises irrespective of whether they have anything to do with the production or storage of chemical weapons.

As a "new word" in questions of verification it is proposed that these inspections would be carried out on the basis of a "permanent standing invitation." On deciphering this fine-sounding formulation it transpires that within 24 hours of receiving a first demand countries would have to automatically grant unimpeded access to any chemical enterprise, although there is of course no need for this from the viewpoint of the task of banning chemical weapons. Such demands have nothing in common with verification of the observance of a possible agreement, in which all potential parties to it have an equal interest.

It would be a deception to believe that in proposing this absurd system of verification, which would mean subjecting countries' entire chemical industries to monitoring, the United States is prepared to extend this system of verification to its own chemical industry. By no means. It transpires that it would extend only to enterprises "belonging to or controlled by governments." Thus American chemical corporations could continue to produce chemical weapons unimpeded since they are private enterprises. Is it possible to imagine a more cynical approach to a serious matter?

The odiousness of the American proposal to exclude private chemical enterprises from monitoring is particularly striking if you take into account the fact that the United States simultaneously insists on private firms retaining the right to the uncontrolled production of supertoxins on the pretext that they are used for peaceful purposes and also chemicals that could be used as components in the latest types of chemical weapons.

In seeking the conclusion of an agreement on the total prohibition and destruction of chemical weapons the Soviet Union considers effective verification of compliance with it to be essential. The Soviet Union has submitted a considerable number of proposals on this score, which have met with recognition and approval from a broad circle of states.

But verification of the observance of an agreement is one thing, while making demands going beyond reasonable limits of verification of an agreement and moreover infringing the rights of a considerable number of other states is something completely different.

You do not have to be an expert to discern the U.S. Administration's real objective -- to make a song and dance about its own proposal, cause a stir among public opinion, and then on the pretext that "agreement has proved impossible" push through Congress a $10-billion chemical rearmament program and, in particular, obtain the funds to start production of a new generation of chemical weapons -- binary weapons.

Incidentally, this was said clearly enough by none other than U.S. Vice President G. Bush, who stated when presenting the draft convention that the United States is taking measures to prepare for the possibility of producing modern chemical weapons "if there is no agreement on a universal ban."

Today there are already 150,000 metric tons of combat toxins and 3 million units of chemical ammunition concentrated in the United States' arsenals. The implementation of the Pentagon's program will greatly increase stockpiles of them. The plan is to deploy these most dangerous weapons mainly outside the United States, primarily in Western Europe but also in Asia, creating a threat to these densely populated regions.

To prevent this and reach agreement on the prohibition and elimination of chemical weapons is a task of concern to the whole of mankind. And there must be no place for dishonest political maneuvers here. What is required is a responsible approach on the part of all the participants in the talks and a real desire to eliminate chemical means of warfare forever from the arsenals of states.

GERASIMOV: NUCLEAR WAR THREAT INCREASING

LD272102 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 27 May 84

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Gennadiy Gerasimov]

[Text] In words the United States is for sport, but in deed, for bans, just as in words they are for measures aimed at disarmament and the reduction of arms, but in deed, for measures to increase arms. The Soviet Union is taking countermeasures. They are presenting the United States with a counterbalance to the threat equal to that which the U.S. missiles in Europe present to us and our allies. As a result, the following situation has come about, as many warned: As a result of continuing the arms race the United States' security is not increasing but diminishing. Or perhaps the question can be turned round in the following way: Has the so-called Soviet threat become less or greater?

The thesis of such a threat has been a constant and main one for the Reagan administration, and here is what the New York paper, THE DAILY NEWS, is now writing on this: The Russians, it writes, announced countermeasures and the administration suddenly changed its tune: Do not be afraid, the lads said, who quite recently were shouting help! Reagan does not want the voters to be alarmed over the fact that his obstinate position regarding the Russians has boomeranged and made the world more dangerous. The world is alarmed -- and seriously alarmed.

This is borne out by the following unusual initiative: the joint declaration by six countries -- Greece, India, Mexico, Argentina, Tanzania, and Sweden. These countries represent different regions of the globe and different continents. In this declaration they say that they are very different but that they are united by the conviction that there must not be a new world war.

They would not have started, to put it formally, raising the issue if there were no problem; if they were in agreement with Reagan that the world has become safer. They assess the situation quite differently from the U.S. President. Here we are, their assessment is given in the joint declaration: Today mankind is teetering on the brink of war and peace. What are these six countries, who are addressing the nuclear states, suggesting? They propose that a start should be made on the discontinuation of the testing, production, and deployment of nuclear weapons systems and systems for delivering these weapons, and then that an immediate start be made on reducing nuclear forces considerably.

Washington reacted quickly and rejected this initiative, stating that this would all allegedly be advantageous for the Soviet Union. This response shows Washington's disagreement with the basic idea of the declaration: that one cannot guarantee the security of one side only, that in our nuclear age security must be general, collective.

In Washington there is only one belief: peace American-style, from a position of strength. That is why nothing is coming of the negotiations.

Moreover, in Washington, as in the past, they ascribe the most sinister intentions to the other side. Here, for example, is what Paul Nitze, former head of the U.S. delegation at the Geneva talks on nuclear weapons in Europe -- the very ones which the U.S. side scuppered -- says: Paul Nitze profoundly declared that the Soviet Union is achieving success in its policy -- and I quote now -- only thanks to a semantic deception. The Soviet Union, he writes, uses the word peace in different ways. When it is addressing the outside world this word means peace as the absence of war. But inside the country, Nitze continues, everyone understands this word peace as the victory of socialism on a world scale.

There is an example for you of what our enemies [nashi vragi] invent about us, using on occasions their own ignorance of the Russian language where there are two words peace, and not at all two variants -- one for export and the other, so they say, for internal use, with, moreover, content being arbitrarily given to this word which has never been there and is not there now. In this way it is proved, sort of pseudoscientifically, that expansionism is already founded in the Russian language. And on this pseudolinguistic ground military preparations are justified as counterpreparations.

The very idea of negotiations is also brought into question: How can you conduct them if the sides are giving different meanings to the very same words? Since we cannot find a common language with the Russians, we must arm and prepare ourselves and the administration is preparing itself, even to the extent that in the United States press reports have appeared to the effect that on 5 April the White House allegedly issued a secret directive under the code name (?Rex-84) and this is a plan for the shock construction of 10 concentration camps on U.S. territory -- yes, you heard correctly -- concentration camps, for 200,000 prisoners. That is the sort of thing going on in the great country of freedom across the ocean. Well, while these concentration camps are being built, and more than $8 million have been allocated for them, for this kind of housing contruction, if you can describe it as such.

BURLATSKIY ON U.S. ARMS RACE CONFERENCE, REAGAN

PM250938 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 23 May 84 p 14

[First part of political observer Fedor Burlatskiy's "U.S. Notes": "Where Will the Pendulum Swing?"]

[Text] During this visit, my third to the United States during R. Reagan's leadership, I was primarily interested in the answers to three questions. What do people in America think of the President's military and foreign policy? What is the actual meaning of the President's maneuvering? And, of course, who has the best chance of being elected in November?

Wave of Criticism

Over a 3-week period (between 26 March and 16 April), I sought answers to these questions. To start with, I was chosen as a member of the Soviet delegation from the Association of Soviet Jurists headed by Association Vice President V.K. Sobakin, that attended a conference in Washington with representatives of [LANAK] [expansion unknown], a large association of U.S. lawyers advocating the limitation of nuclear arms. Afterward I was given the opportunity to deliver a series of lectures at New York's Columbia University. Most important, however, were my numerous meetings and talks with representatives of the country's political and scientific elite -- major public figures, advisers to the Democratic Party's presidential candidates, scientists, and officials from the State Department and other departments.

Let me answer the first question -- about the atmosphere in the United States -- right away, I gained the impression that the political pendulum, which for 4 years now has been pushing the country's present leadership solely in the direction of militarism and adventurism, has reached its culmination point. The United States has undertaken open, armed interference in Lebanon, mined the ports in Nicaragua, and begun implementing the "Star Wars" program.

All this has frightened Americans. Not only the public, but Congress as well, seem to have clearly realized for the first time that the President really is capable of involving the United States in a war -- a "small one" to start with, like the one in Vietnam, and then, by way of escalation, possibly even a large one.

Political struggle on foreign policy questions has exacerbated sharply in the United States. A great wave of criticism has spread across the country -- criticism against White House extremism by major public figures and statesmen (and not only Democrats), scientists, and the press; criticism stepped up in the election campaign that has now started.

Lawyers Against the Nuclear Threat

U.S. lawyers have always been part of the scientific elite's most conservative sector. They do not incline toward general declarations or wishful thinking. They are realists, setting practical goals for themselves. Therefore, the fact that our discussion had an unusually constructive character is that much more indicative. We sought and found not what divides us (it is well known!) but what we could propose jointly to ease tension.

I recall with pleasure my cooperation with Prof R. Fisher, a tall, very lively, and agile man in a tweed jacket. At the height of the stormiest of discussions, he would jump from his seat, run to the blackboard, and draw on it schemes and theses: points for discussion, differences, alternatives. I also recall my colleague in the "white slavery" group -- this is how people spoke of those conference participants who made up a special group for drafting individual documents -- the respectable and diplomatic Prof G. Bunn, always wearing a butterfly on his blue shirt. But the most remarkable was perhaps the figure of E. Griswold. That was when I learned the meaning of the words "informal leader" in the United States. This 80-year-old, still physically robust, with a clear memory and a sharp brain, spoke rarely and briefly. But whenever he opened his mouth, all the U.S. participants fell silent, like schoolchildren before their teacher. Only later did I understand why this was so. When we were received by Chief Justice W. Berger of the U.S. Supreme Court, he invariably showed his respect for E. Griswold, the country's oldest and most influential lawyer, during his 90-minute talk. The television reporters showed the same reaction. During the 90-minute recording of interviews with conference participants, they turned time and again to E. Griswold, who was modestly sitting to the side.

The activity of [LANAK] reflects the important times through which America is living -- times of analyzing results and "washing linen." The administration headed by R. Reagan has been leading the country for 4 years. Now it has to report back, and people like our colleagues from [LANAK] have a single, very simple accusation against the White House: inefficiency.

The President has spent billions of dollars on consolidating U.S. security. As a result, however, the country's security has weakened while the threat of war has increased. He has repeatedly resorted to military force in different parts of the globe has suffered one defeat after another, as was clearly evidenced by events in Lebanon. The intoxication of the "victory" over tiny Grenada failed to capture the imagination of serious thinking people in the United States. The President proclaimed the resumption of the arms limitation talks process. But he wrecked Geneva and has turned out to be the only U.S. leader whose term in office did not contain the conclusion of a single agreement in this sphere. Finally, he has brought relations with the Soviet Union to their lowest level.

These results of the President's military and foreign policy are forcing many representatives of the country's elite to recall Talleyrand's memorable saying: "This is worse than a crime. This is a mistake!" And although the average American is highly impressed by strong policies and a "strong president," he is now saying more and more often: Stop, this is impractical! Practical politics is the art of the possible, not just of the desirable.

Fifty Thousand Warheads

The question which we sought to answer at the conference was so simple as to be almost trivial: What is the need for the 50,000 warheads that mankind has?

All the conference participants were unanimous in their answer. The present thermonuclear race does not pursue any rational goals, nor is there a sensible explanation for it. It does not strengthen, but actually destroys both sides' national security; it does not correspond with the interests of either the American or the Soviet people; in other words, it is not only dangerous, but also pointless. As one of the Americans said, R. Reagan has caught a tiger by the tail, hoping to avoid its claws.

The conversation somehow turned to the new U.S. movie "The Day After...," on the subject of nuclear war. We all came to the conclusion that despite the horror, urban destruction, and human casualties it depicts, the movie in actual fact underestimates the consequences of war. Its makers have provided a comforting loophole for the U.S. President: He manages to survive. In a voice very similar to that of R. Reagan, he tries to explain that the United States delivered the nuclear first strike in response to Soviet tanks' advance into West Europe.

The conference hosts organized a meeting with experts -- former generals and senators, major scientists, and political advisers. They spoke of the ecological consequences of war. They referred to the conclusions drawn by well-known U.S. scientist Carl Sagan, head of planetary research at Cornell University and Peabody and Pulitzer Prize winner. Major scientific authorities like U.S. scientists (R. Terko), (O. Tun), and (D. Pollak) and Soviet scientists A.P. Aleksandrov, Ye.I. Chazov, and Ye.P. Velikhov cooperate with him. They all confirm the inevitability of a climatic catastrophe resulting from a nuclear war.

Here is what a general summary produced by 40 eminent biologists says: "In addition to the direct loss of human life -- possibly in the order of two billion people -- the sum of day-to-day and long-term effects of nuclear war creates the impression that no one will survive in the Northern Hemisphere at all. Under any option involving a nuclear conflict between the superpowers, the global changes will be sufficiently great to bring about an extinction of species on a scale equal to or even greater than the annihilation of the dinosaurs and other animals at the end of the Cretaceous era. In such a case, one cannot exclude the extinction of homo sapiens."

Carl Sagan and his colleagues have concluded that the approximate threshold of nuclear weapon use would be between 500 and 2,000 warheads. Catastrophe would inevitably follow above this limit, resulting in cold darkness.

And so, 2,000 nuclear charges is the maximum. So why, disregarding all these warnings, does the White House persevere with the insane race on the "tiger's tail"?

Technology of Politics

The conference spoke of two sets of reasons: technological and political. The technological reasons are often considered something fated. The reasoning goes something like this: Both sides are constantly conducting research and development in the field of nuclear and other arms under conditions of secrecy. One in five scientists in the developed countries is involved in this process. And it is impossible to halt it, just as it is impossible to halt progress in science and technology. Arms upgrading is the inevitable result of the scientific and technical revolution. This pessimistic conclusion is reached by many specialists abroad, especially those working in the field of developing all the new types of weapons and in the numerous institutes for strategic studies.

Nevertheless, the overwhelming majority of conference participants, and the Soviet representatives in the first place, reached different conclusions. The main reasons behind the race lie not in the sphere of technology, but in the sphere of politics. A pointless desire to secure military superiority, sly schemes to limit nuclear war to somewhere beyond the U.S. borders, and illusory hopes of developing an ABM shield to hide behind -- this is the political background of the incessant arms race.

"We have the most bellicose and militarily most incompetent President in all postwar history," I was told by one of the conference participants, formerly a high-ranking military officer. He invited me to his hotel room to watch a special program on R. Reagan on television. The action takes place somewhere in a country house: the President is receiving famous visitors from abroad.

There he is, absurdly watching through a crack in the door and, on seeing the guest arrive, goes to meet him with a broad smile. He then leads the guest into the house, and an explosion is heard from inside -- end of guest. The next guest follows. And so on.... After all, it is a comedy program. But it is symptomatic.

Both we and the Americans at the conference concluded that, although our countries have different interests, different values, and different views on the contemporary world, we do share a common goal -- to end the nuclear arms race.

Common Nuclear Fate

Furthermore, we share a common nuclear fate. We were unanimous not just in understanding the terrifying consequences of a nuclear war and its total irrationality. We also shared the view that each country's security is most closely bound up with the other's.

Prof R. Fisher repeatedly returned to a simile he grew fond of: "We are on the same ship. And the ship's bows cannot be safe while its stern is threatened, much less while the stern is sinking. In other words, U.S. security cannot be strengthened while USSR security is weakened." "Old Jolyon" E. Griswold said that the United States and the USSR are like an elephant and a rhinoceros: neither can defeat the other. So they should not fight one another. In other words, not only peace, but security also is indivisible.

Never before in human history has there been such a fusion of the fates of two powers opposing one another. As one of the conference participants said: "With what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again." The common nuclear fate is an iron imperative dictating the need for joint actions aimed at preventing catastrophe and seeking constructive solutions.

Code of Relations

What should these solutions be? Our conference set an example, even if only a small one, of how it is possible to find a common language and stretch hands across the abyss of differences in ideology, culture, and values. The conference participants supported the idea of freezing the nuclear arsenals, and primarily of halting nuclear arms tests, and advocated the strict observance of existing treaties in the nuclear arms sphere.

The idea, put forward by K.U. Chernenko, of establishing a kind of code of relations between nuclear powers, generated much interest at the conference. The conference participants, primarily lawyers and political scientists, naturally focused their attention on some of the political and legal norms and principles of mutual relations between nuclear powers.

Here are the most important of these principles listed in a jointly adopted document: to proceed from an awareness of the realities of the world; not to allow the spread of ideological differences to mutual relations between states; to encourage political economic, professional, and cultural contacts; to understand that the United States and the USSR cannot be enemies anticipating war between themselves, and that the competition between them, governed by international law, should be restricted to nonmilitary means; to give priority to the problem of preventing a nuclear conflict, assigning regional problems their proper [sootvetstvuyushchiy] place, and resolving them on the basis of talks; and to support the preparation and implementation of long-term plans to improve the entire international security system.

Star Wars

One of the U.S. experts said in connection with the development of antisatellite systems: "We must get the cat back in while it is only just beginning its wanderings across the roofs of the universe." The plans to militarize space have perhaps turned into the Achilles' heel of the incumbent administration's military progress

During my numerous encounters, I did not come across a single American who was not perturbed by this problem. Many of them understand that we are now at the start of a crucial stage in the arms race: The program for developing space-based weapons, intended to cover several decades, is on a scale that is hardly smaller than the entire postwar nuclear arms and missile race.

In this connection, the U.S. public is fervently debating a number of burning problems, instinctively sensing that the world is now approaching the threshold of a new, unheard of, and monstrous advance in feeding the thermonuclear dragon. There is talk of this in the U.S. Congress, at scientific discussions in specialized and nonspecialized scientific research institutions, on television, and in the press. This problem was also discussed extensively and in all its various aspects by us at our conference.

How effective can such a system be? One of the eminent military experts invited to the conference expressed the following opinion. He presumes that, given sufficient time and resources, both sides will be able to build an ABM defense system. The systems' efficiency, however, would hardly exceed 40-60 percent. But even if only 10 percent of the missiles already existing get through the defense system (and they, in their turn, will also be becoming increasingly "smart" [khitry]) this would be sufficient to destroy both countries. Furthermore, lasers can be used for defense today and for attack tomorrow -- who can doubt this? The experts also drew attention to the fact that the decisions already made in the United States in the space-based weapons sphere are a direct violation of the 1967 treaty on the principles governing the activities of states in outer space and the 1972 treaty on the limitation of ABM systems, which completely ban the militarization of outer space.

Armageddon

I asked one of the famous U.S. political scientists in confidence: What is the psychological explanation for the incumbent U.S. President's fondness for nuclear games? One gets the impression that some kind of mysterious force seems to attract him to them. "Yes, yes, I myself have thought of this," my interlocutor said. "And what strikes me more than anything else in this connection is our President's statements about the inevitability of Armageddon, the 'end of the world.'"

According to religious beliefs, Armageddon is the place where the final battle between the forces of good and evil will be fought. At that moment God will take the affairs of mankind in his hands and he will walk the earth and punish the sinners.

This is what R. Reagan said to television correspondents: "It could be that our generation will be the one to witness Armageddon."

An anticommunist complex multiplied by a superstition complex and added to a boundless faith in the military-industrial complex -- are these not rather too many complexes for just one man?....

After all we have, alas, known this R. Reagan for a long time. But we are told increasingly often from various sides of some kind of a new hypostasis in R. Reagan's "image." He is supposedly not just a "knight of the black order." He is simultaneously a sufficiently pragmatic politician who could be classed as one of the "weathercock leaders," accurately reacting to changes in the wind -- the balance of forces within the framework of small groups like Congress and pressure lobbies and in public opinion as a whole.

They claim that these qualities of his are enhanced as the fateful November 1984 -- presidential election time -- approaches. They say that R. Reagan proved himself a flexible enough politician when he withdrew the Marines from Lebanon, scrapping all his previous statements. They say that he clearly demonstrated his pragmatism during his trip to China, which he had previously branded America's number two communist enemy. Finally, R. Reagan is now, at least in words, advocating normalization in Soviet-U.S. relations.

So what is the truth? And what are the political limits to the swing of the White House pendulum? This, and the election context in the United States, will be the subject of the next article.

SOLTAN COMMENTS ON 6-NATION ARMS DECLARATION

LD241822 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] The leaders of six countries -- Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania and Sweden -- have adopted a declaration to express grave concern over the increased threat of nuclear war. The declaration calls for stopping and reversing the nuclear arms race. Our commentary has been prepared by Yuriy Soltan.

The declaration of prestigious state leaders reflects the natural concern of many. Indeed, the militarist preparations of the United States and its NATO partners have notably strained the international situation and endanger the human race. What must be done to give people around the world confidence in the future? The Soviet leaders believe that the policy of the nations, especially nuclear powers, must be geared to remove military danger and upholding peace. The Soviet Union has suggested officially that norms based on such principles become mandatory in relations among the nuclear powers. There has been no reply from Washington.

It is certain that if all nuclear nations pledged not to use nuclear weapons first they would help bring about a radical change for the better. The Soviet Union pledged this 2 years ago but the United States has been flatly refusing to do the same. As for concrete moves towards nuclear disarmament, the proposals advanced by the six countries in their declaration are largely consonant with Soviet initiatives. The USSR has been urging the United States to agree on mutually freezing nuclear arsenals in quality and in quantity. This would not require complicated negotiations, it's enough to display political determination. But the Reagan administration has been dashing aside from this proposal.

The USSR has continued to call for ridding Europe from nuclear weapons and for radical cuts in strategic nuclear armaments. The United States deliberately broke talks on these matters for the sake of positioning its first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe. If these missiles are brought out as a source of threat not only to the Europeans but the people on other continents it would be possible to begin negotiating nuclear armaments, but there can be no serious or productive negotiations if one side, the United States, does not want to give up attempts aimed at upsetting regional and strategic parity.

A position of this kind is reflected in the refusal of the Reagan administration to accept Soviet proposals and open a dialogue on the impermissibility of militarizing outer space, and resume talks with British participation on generally and completely banning nuclear weapons tests.

The Soviet Union shares concern over the mounting threat of nuclear war, but it does not believe the present situation to be irreversible. People want peace and calm and quiet, and they are ready to uphold their right to life with energetic action. Fresh proof is the six-country declaration. The Soviet Union, as its leaders have said time and again, is ready to cooperate with all those who want to help reduce tensions and stamp out the threat of nuclear war.

LIGACHEV ARRIVES IN SOFIA FOR BLOC CONFERENCE

LD281632 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] A CPSU delegation led by Comrade Ligachev, CPSU Central Committee secretary, arrived in Sofia today. It will take part in the next conference of Central Committee secretaries of fraternal parties of socialist countries dealing with issues of party organizational work.

CEMA PANEL DISCUSSES HOUSING AID TO CUBA

PM221538 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 May 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "CEMA Diary"]

[Text] Havana, 18 May -- A protocol on the results of the work of the 57th session of the CEMA Standing Commission on Cooperation in Construction has been signed here. Jaime Crombet, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Secretariat, was present at the signing ceremony.

Representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, Czechoslovakia, the USSR, Mongolia, and Cuba, as well as Yugoslavia took part in the session and a delegation from the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen participated as an observer, They discussed a report on providing further assistance to Cuba in housing construction.

CEMA GEOLOGY SESSION ENDS, PROTOCOL SIGNED

AU241946 Sofia BTA in English 1916 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Varna, May 24 (BTA) -- A protocol was signed here today on the work and results of the 47th session of the Standing CMEA Committee on Cooperation in the Field of Geology. It was attended by delegations of Bulgaria, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, a delegation of Yugoslavia as well as representatives of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen in their capacity of observers.

A review was made of the fulfillment of the programme for joint geological prospecting and research and development work on the territory of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Republic of Cuba.

The foremost for techno-scientific progress in the field of equipment and technology of geological prospecting was discussed.

The participants also tackled the questions of multilateral coordination among the CMEA member-countries on the technical and economic policy in developing the geological branches.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD271701 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 27 May 84

["International Observers Roundtable" with Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich Bovin, IZVESTIYA political observer; Vitaliy Ivanovich Kobysh, current affairs specialist; and Vladimir Yakovlevich Tsvetov, All-Union Radio political observer]

USSR Peace Initiatives

[Text] [Tsvetov] Hello, comrades! In the past week the world once again had the opportunity to see that the leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet Government are unswervingly guided in their activity by a feeling of responsibility for the fate of the present and future generations. In his reply to a message from U.S. scientists, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, confirmed the readiness of the Soviet Union to put obstacles in the way of the arms race being carried over into space.

In his talks with FRG Foreign Minister Genscher, Comrade Chernenko pointed out that the Soviet proposals that talks be started on preventing the militarization of space and on fully and universally banning nuclear weapons remain in force. The Soviet Union still considers it necessary to bring the Soviet-U.S. agreements on underground nuclear explosions into operation and to come to an agreement on the mutual freezing of nuclear arsenals. Comrade Chernenko drew attention once again to the Soviet proposal that relations between the nuclear powers be subjected to specifically defined norms of behavior. While speaking at a dinner in honor of the DPRK party and state delegation, Comrade Chernenko dwelled on the Soviet Union's proposal that talks be held on confidence-building measures in the Far East, and he supported the peace initiatives by the Asian socialist countries -- the DPRK, Mongolia, Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea. This long list of peace initiatives is evidence, not of the weakness of the Soviet Union, but of its feeling of responsibility for the fate of peace on earth.

At the same time, the Soviet Union will not allow anyone to gain military superiority over itself. Comrade Chernenko stressed once again that if the United States and NATO continue to intensify the nuclear threat, the Soviet Union and its allies will steadfastly take equivalent countermeasures. The same thing was said by Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko at his talks with FRG Foreign Minister Genscher, and by Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov in his replies to questions by TASS correspondent. And so, there are two diametrically opposite courses in international affairs: The Soviet Union stands for talks that would lead to real disarmament, while the United States wants talks that would conceal an arms race. And these two approaches are manifested perhaps with particular clarity in the question of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe.

Opposition to Euromissiles

[Kobysh] Here there is a game continuing to be played out according to scripts produced on New York's Madison Avenue -- the American center of advertizing. There, of course, there is a very well developed technology for all sorts of advertizing tricks, but when these are carried over into diplomacy and politics, and into politics on which peoples' destinies depend, this naturally gives rise to a very unpleasant and somewhat alarming feeling as to what it is they are playing with. This feeling, incidentally, is already coming to American citizens, who do not feel calm or safe, either.

So if certain people thought that by deploying Pershings and cruise missiles in Europe it would be possible to gain superiority or surpass the Soviet Union in some way, the first thing that all people feel now, including the Americans, is that alarm and a feeling of insecurity have grown sharply.

[Bovin] Of course this is more noticeable in Europe. But at the same time, you know, everything is based on some sort of illusion, an elementary one, along the lines that: As soon as we start supplying the missiles, the Soviet Union will agree to hold talks -- although we have said a hundred times, and another hundred times over again, that this won't happen. But now the situation on the whole in Europe is quite troubled. All this time has elapsed, but the Netherlands still hasn't come to any decision at all, and in fact a very acute struggle is going on. The situation is simply paradoxical, with the Netherlands foreign minister an active supporter of the cruise missiles being stationed in the Netherlands -- there are to be 48 of them there -- while the Netherlands defense minister is opposed just as actively to the missiles being stationed in the Netherlands. NATO, naturally, is applying pressure, and so are the Americans, so now the defense minister has proposed a compromise-type alternative. Okay, he says, we will prepare the corresponding sites for that number of cruise missiles on one of our air bases, but we won't station them there. Let them be used operationally in America, and if a crisis situation arises between East and West, only in that event will the missiles be physically delivered to the Netherlands. The foreign minister, however, said straight out that this goes completely contrary to the NATO decision, and so for the present the situation remains uncertain inasmuch as the West European public is alarmed at these things, even in such a calm and peaceful country as the Netherlands, the country of tulips, as they say, where antiwar passions have become heated to a colossal degree.

Again, in Denmark, too, a small country, the situation is quite complex. Although the action in Denmark is not so radical as in the Netherlands, the Danish parliament has also spoken out quite unambiguously about these missiles. So, overall, that's what the situation is, and I think that of course the Americans will probably insist and will supply more missiles, but I think that each new missile in Europe will give rise to a fresh outburst of these antiwar, antinuclear moods.

[Kobysh] Yes, what you were saying about the Netherlands and Denmark is probably very typical for Western Europe in general, and it so happened that the ruling circles in those countries that have accepted the U.S. missiles managed to get this done without taking the will of their peoples into account, but it was a case of crudely trampling upon the will of the overwhelming majority of the populations of those countries -- West Germany, Britain, and Italy -- and all of this is in fact admitted by the governments of those countries themselves, that the population is against it. Here, of course, there arises a host of questions, including the question of what sort of democracy is it when the government accepts missiles, but the people are against it?

[Tsvetov] Having programmed the wrecking of the Geneva nuclear arms talks in advance, the United States deployed in the West European NATO countries its nuclear missiles for a first strike against the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. And now attempts are being made to sit the Soviet Union at the negotiating table in order thus to legalize, as it were, to give legal force to the deployment of those missiles. One of these attempts was made, in my opinion, by the FRG foreign minister, Genscher, when he came to Moscow for talks. Comrade Chernenko and Gromyko, however, told him clearly that only the removal of the U.S. missiles would enable talks to be started on nuclear weapons, both European and strategic ones.

However, the United States and the NATO countries are continuing to insist that despite the deployment of the missiles, the Soviet Union must without fail join in talks. It seems to me that this is being done first and foremost in order to soothe the somehow anxious public opinion, chiefly, probably, in Western Europe and also in the United States, by means of promises that in any case the Soviet Union will sooner or later sit down at the negotiating table.

[Kobysh] There are many things at work here. We have to take into account the factor of the forthcoming U.S. elections, and then there are many different planes of propaganda in the spirit of Madison Avenue, as I was saying. But if we get to the core of the matter, then what we have, of course, is this: Someone puts a knife to your throat and says, let's come to an agreement; and that is more or less how they present the continuation of the talks. But who on earth could agree to talks like that? The Americans always use two standards for their actions: one for themselves, and one for others. And what they are ready to propose for other people they would never agree to accept for themselves. It is simply a game, and a dishonest one, and unfortunately certain people in Western Europe and the United States are deceived. Unfortunately, the anti-Soviet, anticommunist propaganda mechanism does not allow people to discover the truth. Some of them take the view that the Soviet Union withdrew from the Geneva talks, although in point of fact the United States simply wrecked those Geneva talks by deploying their Pershings and cruise missiles. That is the core of the matter.

Arms Race

[Bovin] Then there is Reagan's enormous star wars plan for carrying the arms race over into space. The whole trouble is that if they now start really investing money, and they are starting to invest -- $5 billion have now been allocated to antimissile defense, this means a colossal new element of instability, because we, of course, cannot lag behind the Americans, we will be forced now to start all this, and this means a fundamentally new spiral in the arms race because everything is being carried over into space. Weinberger once said: Anyway, what's all the fuss about? After all, while the weapons on earth kill people, in space it will be weapons fighting against other weapons, and people will remain alive.

[Tsvetov] Here is what an American specialist in the field of space technology, by the name of (Keres), has to say: For the United States, the creation of antisatellite systems would not make sense if there were no plan to carry out a first strike and to start a nuclear war -- to start a nuclear war not against hardware flying about in space, of course, but against people.

[Bovin] We should bear in mind that when we speak of the militarization of space, there are three main categories. On the one hand, there is space antimissile defense -- that is, the deployment in space of weapons that enable missiles to be shot down, for instance. The second element is antisatellite weaponry -- that is, types of weapons enabling satellites to be shot down. And finally, the third element is the deployment in space of weapons capable of hitting targets of one sort or another on earth. And the Americans are now working in all three directions.

When we were in the process of concluding a treaty with the Americans under which neither of the sideswould essentially possess an antimissile defense, everything was weighed up, and together with the Americans we came to the conclusion that no country can cover itself with an antimissile defense, and attempts to do so inevitably lead to a destabilization of the situation because they arouse suspicions in the other side, and it is better not to do it in the first place.

And this is a treaty without fixed time limit, which, incidentally, is in force to the present day. And what the Americans are doing threatens to wreck this treaty, and this means, I repeat, opening the flood-gates for an unrestrained arms race. AuCoin, Democratic member of the House of Representatives for Oregon, wrote in THE WASHINGTON POST recently: We cannot bargain with Reagan. All the facts show that under his administration there will be no arms control.

[Bovin] Of that there is no doubt. To pretend that things are otherwise is equivalent to building castles in the air. I find it unpleasant to say so, the congressman writes, but the facts confirm the words of my colleague Thomas Downey, who a year ago wrote in the same paper that the Reagan administration, and I quote, has absorbed the idea that, really, is the American logic: to lay stress not on the problems of control, not on the problems of limitation, but, above all, on the problem of producing an ever-increasing number of new types and varieties of weapons of mass destruction.

[Tsvetov] I am of the opinion that merely starting to deploy antisatellite systems and mounting an arms race in space will be enough to trample underfoot mang agreements and accords that have been achieved with much difficulty. Two very important treaties will be destroyed and trampled: the treaty banning nuclear tests in three types of environment, for one. Then there is the treaty on the principles of the activities of states in the utilization and study of space. There were also two UN General Assembly resolutions, one concerning a treaty on banning the deployment of weapons of any kind in space, and a treaty on banning the use of force in space, and from space against the earth. So these two resolutions will also be trampled.

[Bovin] That is the problem.

[Kobysh] What I would like to say is that all this is taking place against the backdrop of a lack of response on the part of the United States to our proposal that the latter should follow the Soviet Union's example and renounce the first use of nuclear arms. They -- the United States and NATO -- have not responded to the call by the Warsaw Pact states to renounce the use of force altogether. For this reason, all these facts are of course becoming rather alarming. We cannot accept all this just like that.

[Tsvetov] And in these circumstances the Soviet Union is proposing quite specific and, most importantly, feasible measures to keep the arms race out of space. I would like to remind you of these proposals. First, the proposal for a complete ban on the testing and deployment in space of any space-based weapon; the proposal for a total renunciation of the creation of new antisatellite systems and the liquidation of existing ones; next, a pledge not to destroy or damage the space objects of other countries; and a ban on the use of manned spacecraft for military purposes. And, in order to pave the way to an accord on these problems, the Soviet Union has agreed to a unilateral moratorium on launching antisatellite weapons into space until such time as other countries do so.

Persian Gulf Situation

Aside from the complex problems arising in the sphere of nuclear disarmament, there are quite a few different problems in international affairs.

[Bovin] Yes, quite a few.

[Tsvetov] And in this regard, we should turn our attention to the situation in the Persian Gulf.

[Bovin] This is how things stand. Iran is fighting with Iraq. This has been going on for 44 months. And now the war is shifting to a fresh sphere -- the Persian Gulf. What is the Iraqi position? Here, for instance, is what President Husayn of Iraq says:

He says that Iraq will continue its blockade of Khark Island -- Khark Island is where the main Iranian main terminal is located, it is where the oil pipelines end up, and all the tankers buying Iranian oil take on this oil there. Husayn says that he will continue the blockade of Khark Island, mounting strikes against tankers in the exclusion zone. That is the Iraqi position.

Now for the Iranian position: Iran declares that if Iraq continues to bomb tankers approaching Khark Island, Iran will in turn start bombing all takers passing through the Persian Gulf. It is a well-known fact that Kuwait and Arabia [as heard] support Iraq in this conflict.

And, finally, there is the statement by the well-known Saudi Arabian personality Shaykh Yamani, the petroleum minister there. On Monday he made a statement warning Iran: If we see an Iranian aircraft approaching our territory or attempting to attack an oil tanker being loaded in one of our ports or leaving one of our ports, we shall defend it. That is the Saudi Arabian position.

Strenuous diplomatic activity is under way there now, the countries of the Persian Gulf are meeting. British experts have gone to Washington to agree on a course of action with the Americans. And, generally speaking, these are, of course, rather troubled waters, as the saying goes, and the Americans are now very energetically attempting to fish in these troubled waters. They are offering their help to the countries of the Persian Gulf. But the situation is such that the Americans have discredited themselves to such a degree with the whole of their policy, particularly with the latest Lebanese events, for instance, that neither Saudi Arabia nor the other countries of the Persian Gulf have so far -- well, they are shunning American help at the moment as the devil shuns holy water. They are saying: No, we will manage on our own, without your help. But apart from that the Americans need a military presence: They want to force their way through this chink, in order subsequently to establish a military presence in this rather complex region.

[Kobysh] Yes, that is the impression one gets. I think you were right when you said they are now fishing in troubled waters. They appear to be conducting themselves cautiously, they appear to be seeking the most effective options, so to speak, to neutralize the situation. But in actual fact they are now working out options for the most effective military penetration of the region.

[Bovin] I repeat that the most interesting thing is that Saudi Arabia, which has very close relations with the Americans, realizes in spite of everything that in the present situation the political cost of this American help would outweigh the possible, so to speak, strategic advantages, and it has so far been refusing it.

[Kobysh] Yes, what is going on here, of course, is a rather dirty game on a number of levels. On the one hand, all the Western capitals are now very much astir, they are talking of the threat that has risen in the Persian Gulf. On the other hand, of course, they are egging on one side against the other, and, naturally, Tel Aviv and Washington are now rejoicing most of all -- there is such rejoicing there, such celebrations, although they are putting on long faces.

[Tsvetov] It seems to me that in this situation, as we have just been describing it, the U.S. goals are clear. Well, its first goal, which we have just mentioned, is to consolidate itself militarily in a strategically important region of the world. Why does it want to consolidate itself? Above all, to control the oil which comes from here. The United States itself is not too dependent on this region oil-wise, but Western Europe and Japan are dependent on it. Thus it can to some degree control its allies. The next aim is to get at the rear of the Arab countries that oppose Israeli aggression. It is also a way of threatening the Soviet Union from the direction of our southern borders: Evidently, this may be one of the Washington administration's main goals. Then it is a way of splitting the Arab countries: Some Arab countries, you see, support Iraq, and others Iran, and the U.S. interference, its military interference in this region will naturally serve as a further stimulus for a split in the Arab countries.

[Bovin] Yes, there is a whole range of goals.

[Tsvetov] And, finally, it seems to me that a not-insignificant aim of the United States is, by interfering in the conflict, to attempt to bring to power on one of the warring sides, and perhaps on both, a pro-American regime. And this would deal a serious blow to the whole of the general anti-imperialist struggle of peoples. It is these goals that are behind the U.S. attempts to gain bases in Saudi Arabia, in order to carry out armed interference in the Persian Gulf, from them, from these bases.

Central American Situation

Well, regrettably, the Persian Gulf is not the only area where a serious and explosive situation has come about.

Last week, the U.S. President held a news conference at which, as the foreign press notes, he went further than ever before in calling for destabilizion of the Government of Nicaragua. A further indication of the seriousness of the situation in the region is given in the statements of the leaders of the Sandinist government, warning of an imminent American intervention in that country. Here's the latest report: Over the next 5 weeks, nearly 3,000 Honduran, 1,200 Salvadoran, and 1,300 American soldiers will be taking part in the biggest maneuvers in Central American history, for the purpose of practicing operations that would be mounted in the course of waging an antipartisan war. The maneuvers are called "Grenadier-I." These maneuvers will allow the United States to set up in Honduras a belt of military installations, including nine landing strips, from which they will be able to undertake a rapid and massive invasion of Nicaragua, El Salvador, or Guatemala.

[Bovin] That's all true. But all this isn't so simple for Reagan and the administration, because in general, the American congressmen are by no means delighted about the situation that's developing in Nicaragua and in Central America as a whole. And the ghost of Vietnam is hovering over the situation in a very serious way, as it were. And it's not for nothing that this week the House of Representatives passed an amendment banning the use of American troops in El Salvador and Nicaragua. Specifically, it says that troops can only be used if Congress declares war. In other words, in fact, they've taken Reagan by the coattails a little bit and pulled him back. That's also typical.

[Tsvetov] For his part, at the news conference, Reagan gave no clear answer to the many questions. He didn't say he won't send troops to Central America.

[Kobysh] As for the American ruling class, as such, it is, of course, not at all against settling scores with Nicaragua, crushing Central America and seeing to it that the spirit of Cuba, of free Nicaragua, vanishes from the region forever. But, of course, they want this to be achieved at the lowest cost, as it were. They see Grenada as something...

[Bovin -- interrupting] An ideal case.

[Kobysh] The ideal solution.

[Bovin] I came, I saw, I conquered, as they used to say.

[Kobysh] All the congressmen you are speaking of, they evidently realize that they won't pull it off again the way they did in Grenada. Hence the doubts and vacillations. But, clearly that must not demobilize us. The situation is exceedingly critical. The Nicaraguans are mobilized. They are constantly preparing for the worst, so to speak. They are not only mobilized, they are fighting a war, because a war is being waged against them. You were talking about maneuvers, Vladimir Yakovlevich; but maneuvers are just a demonstration, on a parallel course, of military might that could be used. But a veritable war is in progress, a real war, in which American equipment, American instructors, the CIA, the Pentagon and so on are taking part. And this is, you might say, a serious fact of international life today.

[Tsvetov] It can be said that there must be no demobilization among the members of the peace movement, the antiwar movement, those struggling for solidarity with the Nicaraguan people.

[Kobysh] It's very interesting, too, that in the United States itself, to develop what Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich was saying, in these same elitist circles, the Vietnam analogy is now being drawn. THE WASHINGTON POST, a rather special newspaper, the one that started Watergate and was credited with toppling Nixon, wrote this week that in effect, the U.S. Administration, by its policy in Central America and toward Nicaragua, is really waging a war against the American people because this is a policy built on deception, on blackmail, and on complete disinformation both of the people and of Congress. And it's a policy potentially fraught with the danger of a new Vietnam.

[Bovin] As Martin Luther King once said, the bombs that are exploding in Vietnam are exploding in our midst.

Six-Nation Disarmament Proposal

[Tsvetov] The danger of the nuclear arms race, and of conflict in various parts of the world, is not a fire on the opposite shore even for the countries that don't possess nuclear weapons of their own and have not got such weapons on their territory -- and which are themselves, often, far from the trouble spots. Last week, the heads of state and government of six countries circulated a joint declaration at the United Nations. Let me remind listeners which countries drew up the declaration: Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania, and Sweden. In other words, representatives of all the continents. A brief reminder of what the declaration calls for: and end to the testing, production, and deployment of nuclear weapons systems and delivery systems, to be followed immediately by the beginning of an appreciable reduction of nuclear forces.

[Bovin] Our idea of a freeze, in effect.

[Kobysh] It is our idea, our idea.

[Bovin] Yes, a freeze. A freeze, and then begin talks.

[Kobysh] It is interesting that Washington rejected all this on the spot, immediately, without pausing.

[Tsvetov] Well, I think in spite of the fact that the peace campaigners, and the anti-nuclear movement are now facing enormous difficulties, both in organizing the struggle and in achieving their aims, I'd like to quote in conclusion, a propos of this, the words of the great Russian scientist Pavlov: War is really a brutish way of resolving life's difficulties, a method unworthy of the human mind with its immeasurable resources. And now, at the close of the 20th century, mankind cannot permit the manifestation of brutish instincts, of mutual relations of a brutish nature. And in that lies the guarantee of the victory of the forces of peace over the forces of war. There we end. Goodbye, comrades.

MOSCOW TV'S 26 MAY 'STUDIO 9' PROGRAM

LD261714 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 26 May 84

["Studio Nine" program with Leonid Mitrofanovich Zamyatin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department; presented by political observer Valentin Sergeyevich Zorin]

[Text] [Zorin] Hello, comrades. We are meeting in Studio Nine of the Ostankino Television Center in our program devoted to topical problems of international life. Very many of your letters have accumulated in the Studio Nine mailbag containing questions, answers to which will evidently be interesting to many people. We have thus decided to devote our program today specially to replies to the questions contained in our viewers' letters, and to do this we have invited Leonid Mitrofanovich Zamyatin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department.

U.S.-USSR Relations

We have grouped your letters together according to subject; and I should like to start the discussion with those letters that raise the issue of the deterioration in Soviet-American relations and the reasons for this deterioration. Nikolay Ivanovich Yefimov from Irkutsk Oblast writes in his letter: The reason for the deterioration in Soviet-American relations is quite obviously the actions of the Washington administration, but I would like to understand what it is that lies behind this position of the United States today in relation to our country, and what it is that they are counting on in Washington.

[Zamyatin] Relations between the Soviet Union and the United States are indeed at the lowest level of the entire postwar period. And, of course, here it is a matter of the U.S. policy. We often hear statements made in the upper strata of the American organs of power to the effect that the United States is allegedly in favor of dialogue with the Soviet Union, that the United States would like to find a solution to the problems that divide the Soviet Union and the United States. Such statements are indeed made. But when you start to study the U.S. position in specific terms on the major political issues -- both international ones and issues of bilateral relations -- then there comes to light one fairly regular principle: As soon as we approach the discussion of the essence of the question, it is obvious that the Americans do not have a constructive position; sometimes they do not have any position at all on these issues.

Thus FRG Foreign Minister Genscher recently visited Moscow. On the eve of his visit to Moscow he had been to Washington and, as the press of the FRG and the United States stated, he was to have brought to Moscow some ideas, so to speak, on the new development of relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. But these talks, too, showed that in setting out the American position the federal minister of foreign affairs was basically unable to say anything new to us. And it is thus natural that when Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko summed up the results of these talks, he said that if one tried -- using the most precise scales -- to weigh what is positive, what there can be discussed now with the U.S. Administration, although we have put forward for examination by them more than 10 major problems of an international type; then it turns out that even on the most precise scales it is not possible to observe any movement in the U.S. position in a positive direction.

You ask why it is, so to speak, that this process is taking place, and our television viewers are interested in this question. Here it is a question of the fact that the United States from the very beginning -- I have in mind the present administration -- has built its relations with the Soviet Union on the basis of a policy of strength, of pressure on the Soviet Union. Hence the enormous arms race in the United States, completely unprecedented in its scale: Enormous quantities of money are spent on this arms race and on the literally fanatical desire to acquire military superiority over the Soviet Union, and then, from a position of strength, to start to conduct talks. I would like to quote the following figure for our television viewers: Already the 1984 U.S. budget is five times greater than the budget of 1981 -- I am talking about the military budget. And for 1985 a budget is being prepared that will total $313 billion for the arms race alone. But all these calculations are illusory, and those who are gambling on the possibility of conducting talks with us from a position of strength, from a position of economic or political isolation of the Soviet Union on the international arena, this is, in sum, a political miscalculation. And indeed for the present administration it is characteristic that when they examine the whole range of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States they frequently proceed in their premises from false appraisals of our actual position, and therefore make one mistake after another.

I would also like to draw attention to another side of this issue: It seems to me that the United States lacks sufficient political realism, political courage, if you like, to begin sensibly to conduct talks with the Soviet Union. On our side there is that realism, and there is the desire, and we are ready to hold talks, and we have set out for the United States a whole set of proposals. So far we have not received a concrete reply to a single one of our proposals in practice. And so this kind of situation comes into being. Relations deteriorate, and talks are not held.

[Zorin] Leonid Mitrofanovich, there is a curious fact: The leaders of the Washington administration have recently been strongly thrusting forward an idea, as if to ask what is going on, that there is nothing special going on, that there is no deterioration in relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, that everything is just as it was.

[Zamyatin] Yes, really, the Reagan administration is promoting this thesis both in its public statements and it is advancing the same thought in its closed contacts with its allies, that nothing has really happened. But, you see, this is incorrect. It is misleading both its own public and the foreign public -- that is, the public outside the United States. How can it be that nothing has happened? Talks both on Euro-strategic weapons and on strategic weapons have been broken off, and broken off not because of the Soviet Union's stand, but broken off because the United States started deploying its medium-range nuclear missile weapons in Europe.

One would think -- and I was talking about miscalculations just now -- that there was nothing new for the Americans in the fact that the Soviet Union would not take part in talks such as would be held under pressure of deployment by the U.S. side of nuclear missile weaponry in Europe.

[Zorin] But maybe they reckoned that we would nevertheless stay at the negotiating table?

[Zamyatin] Now Reagan says yes, so to speak, they reckoned that with the U.S. Pershings and cruise missiles being set up in Europe, the Soviet Union would be compliant. As I have already said, the talks are not being held. But the deployment of the U.S. weapons, and our countermeasures, have resulted in an increase in the military confrontation, the nuclear missile confrontation in Europe.

Have the European countries gained greater security from this, as Reagan asserts? Nothing of the sort. Their security has been greatly reduced, because they have turned out to be the hostages of the U.S. adventuristic military policy. Has the security of the United States increased because of it? This has also not increased. Political contacts, as a result of the worsening of tension, have begun to be curtailed, and the process of detente characteristic of Europe is really now turning, so to say, into a process of worsening of the general situation in Europe.

So how can one talk about nothing having happened? A great deal has happened -- for the worse. And if one adds to this that, against the backdrop of the worsening of tension in Europe, the United States is stepping up its globalism, is stepping up its activities against the national liberation movements in various parts of the world -- look back over the last months, how many new regions have become, through the fault of the United States, in essence centers of military action where tens and hundreds of people are dying?

[Zorin] Evidently, such a striving to show that nothing in particular is happening is connected to a certain extent with internal events, with a desire to reassure U.S. voters, but I believe you have shown convincingly that this is a lie, that such a version from the Americans does not correspond to the reality.

Soviet Countermeasures

Many of our viewers' letters are devoted to the situation that has arisen in connection with the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe. Veteran of the Patriotic War, Petr Nikolayevich Nikitin, from Kharkov, writes: The United States is setting up its Pershings in West Europe. Our country has undertaken countermeasures. What now?

[Zamyatin] In fact the United States has to date set up 18 Pershing II missiles on FRG territory, aimed at the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. Thirty-two cruise missiles have been deployed in Britain and Italy, also aimed at these regions of ours, at the Warsaw Pact countries.

As I have already said, the situation has acutely deteriorated in connection with this. We had stated that if the United States tried to upset the approximate equality which previously existed in Europe, then we would not permit this. And so we were forced to adopt countermeasures in response to the threat which the United States is creating for us and our allies. Starting from December 1983, by agreement with the GDR and with the CSSR, we deployed combat complexes, enhanced-range missile complexes of operational-tactical designation. Now, following the fresh batch of U.S. Pershing missiles that have appeared on the territory of the FRG, these complexes have been augmented to some extent on the territory of the GDR.

That is, we are implementing the policy that is a counterbalance to the threat they are trying to create for us. We have stepped up the patrols by Soviet submarines around the United States itself. On the submarines are missiles equivalent in yield, flight range, accuracy of flight and time of flight to U.S. targets to the Pershing II. This measure of ours is a countermeasure, although this is not our way. We proposed something entirely different to the United States, and we consider these actions of ours as forced, but we had to resort to them.

In connection with this, I would like to quote what Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko said. He said that it is criminal to view thermonuclear war as a rational, and almost legitimate, extension of policy. Questions of peace -- that is our way, that is our choice, Konstantin Ustinovich stressed. Our way is this, that an opportunity must be found in order to really reduce the nuclear threat, the nuclear confrontation in the center of Europe. And we consider that a realistic way -- a realistic way -- is to stop the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missile complexes in West Europe, and withdraw from the territory of West Europe the complexes that have already been deployed.

If the Americans -- and it is sometimes said in the United States, as well as in certain European countries which have offered their territory for deployment of these complexes, that the United States does not intend to make us such a gift, but we do not consider it a gift, we consider it necessary action which would lead to the removal of the threat which the United States has established from the territory of West Europe against the Soviet Union and our allies; if this is done, then the talks which were broken off by the United States will be resumed. Then there will be no need for our countermeasures, and we are prepared to cancel our countermeasures. This includes a return to the moratorium we declared in 1982, not to place on the European territory of the Soviet Union extra SS-20 missiles aimed at the points from which the threat to the Soviet Union originates. We would be prepared to return to the whole complex of our proposals, including proposals such as would free Europe both of tactical nuclear weapons and of medium-range missile weapons.

Arms Race in Space

[Zorin] Leonid Mitrofanovich, our viewers write in their letters about the fact that, not limited by the sharp exacerbation of the situation owing to attempts to upset the correlation of forces by means of the medium-range missiles, Washington is now taking fresh steps in its attempts to acquire military superiority and has proclaimed its plans for the militarization of space -- also evidently aimed at upsetting the military equilibrium. And many of our viewers ask in their letters what our side is doing about this.

[Zamyatin] You know, this is a very dangerous trend by the United States. They announce the possibiliby of building antisatellite weapons in the United States. They ask Congress for multibillion-dollar allocations, for the time being for research work, but subsequently for taking practical measures involving antisatellite weapons and the creation of a new missile system on U.S. territory: These they call defensive missiles, but in fact they are designed for a first strike from U.S. territory against the Soviet Union. At the same time the United States is now already involved in work on the possibility of using space -- deploying weapons there that could be used to strike targets on earth from space. Such are the absolutely delirious plans that the U.S. Administration is now putting to Congress and trying to get fresh allocations for. A special scientific and military command has been set up to develop weapons and put them into space.

In other words, the United States thus wants via space as well to acquire military superiority over the Soviet Union. But these plans are not realistic because here too the Soviet Union will not permit the United States to have superiority.

And so what are we now doing specifically to prevent this act of lunacy, for there is no other word for it? We have suggested to the United States that we hold talks on this question. In the United Nations, at the last session in 1983, we submitted a proposal effectively banning states from putting any weapons into space and using those weapons in space, or from space against the earth. That proposal was supported by virtually the overwhelming majority of the UN members, and it remains in force to this day. And we say to the United States today that talks must be held. However, we have had no U.S. reply to our proposals.

Moreover, speaking recently in Congress, the U.S. President tried to prove that the United States needs such allegedly defensive weapons. While giving a definition of what antisatellite weapons were, he said that they would deprive the Soviet Union of its eyes, so to speak, on the U.S. missiles on U.S. territory and other territories. They speak a lot about control, but when there is a certain degree of verification from space, so to speak, regarding U.S. statements, they want to send U.S. weapons against those satellites to end their existence in near-earth orbit.

In addition, they are trying to create a nuclear missile "shield", as they call it, and here they are breaking the agreement on antimissile defense -- an agreement essentially without time limit, which was signed in 1972 and which was set out in precise terms in 1974 by the governments of the United States and the Soviet Union. According to that agreement, neither of the sides can create new antimissile defense systems on their territories beyond what is stipulated in the agreement. Now the United States is disregarding that agreement. The main thing, however -- and the most dangerous thing -- is that the United States is pursuing a course of implementing its program in space. The Soviet Government, attaching enormous importance to this question, took the decision to declare a unilateral moratorium and not to put antisatellite weapons into space until any third side does. This is a very important provision: That no one, including ourselves, put weapons into space. We want to keep space peaceful, for scientific research and for human civilization, and not for star wars to be transferred from U.S. television screens to reality for mankind.

[Zorin] Thank you. Well, what you have been saying, Leonid Mitrofanovich, is evidence that Soviet-U.S. relations, despite the assurances to the contrary from Washington, are now at a very low level. What would you say to the writers of letters we receive asking whether an improvement in Soviet-U.S. relations is in fact possible, is it conceivable, and what must be done to achieve it?

[Zamyatin] As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, there is only one thing to be said, and that is: Yes, it is possible. We desire it and believe that relations should be improved. Without it there can be no counting on a relaxation of the tension existing in the world. What must be done to achieve this? There must be a realistic approach. The ruling circles of the United States and those NATO countries that support it must approach talks with the Soviet Union from a realistic position. These talks must be constructed -- and we have repeated this formula many times, comrades, but it is truly comprehensive -- on the basis of equality and equal security. And while trying to solve any particular political or military problem no side should strive to achieve superiority for itself by encroaching on the interests of another side. No side will permit such superiority, and we have stated this quite clearly.

Second, a realistic look must be taken at the situation that has come about in the world. The United States considers that from a position of strength it can now dictate its conditions in many parts of the world and foist upon others essentially its own, American, way of life, regardless of the fact that that way of life is in fact being imposed by the force of U.S. weapons. And what does it turn into? It turns into the mass murder of people, bloodshed and the extermination of whole groups of populations, as happened in Lebanon and is continuing in Lebanon; as happened in Grenada; and as is now happening in Latin America. The United States must abandon such a policy. It must understand that it is not the hand of Moscow that is controlling the whole of this process in the world, but that there are real things in existence such as the national liberation movement of peoples and countries who want to live in the way that they want to, and not how the White House would like, or according to the conditions that certain U.S. allies would like to impose on them, for example as happened in the Falkland Islands.

This policy of the capitalist countries is incompatible with the development of society today and the sovereign existence today of the states of the Third World, where the United States wants to maintain arbitrary rule, carve up the map as it sees fit and implant its military command or its Rapid Deployment Force, calling it a fight for the vital interests of the United States. You will remember, comrades, that 40 years ago there were the same sort of contenders who proclaimed that all they were doing was fighting for living space, Lebensraum -- the fascists -- who imposed bloody events on all Europe. And now, slightly altering the terminology, the Reagan administration is playing a very dangerous game and pursuing a very dangerous policy.

Central America Situation

[Zorin] Thank you. I want to go over to the next group of letters. We have a lot of them. The writers of these letters show a great deal of interest in the situation that has arisen in the countries of Central America, and in particular around Nicaragua. They ask: On what is Washington counting in creating a dangerous hotbed in this area?

[Zamyatin] This is an interesting question, because it is in fact a continuation of the topic I have just dealt with in replying to the previous question. The United States considers that it can do everything that the American monopolies think fit in the countries of Central America and South America. The main strike is now being aimed against Nicaragua, a state which threw off the dictatorship of Somoza and which is building its own state at the head of which stands the Sandinist party. It is building its own regime, which is not to the liking of the United States. And virtually all the might of the United States has now been thrown in against this independent Latin-American state in order to try to change the existing system in that state, to throw off the existing government and to install a puppet regime as they did not so long ago on the defenseless Grenada. There they covered this up with the struggle against communism: And here too they are covering things up with slogans about the struggle against communism.

The Americans themselves -- I have in mind American soldiers -- are not now fighting directly against Nicaragua. But from the north, from the territory of Honduras, an army of mercenaries of the United States is fighting which amounts to approximately 11,000 men. This army has been armed wholly and completely with American weapons. It has been trained in the United States. And American officers are at the head of these hirelings. They are carrving out military actions in an undeclared war of the United States against a sovereign Latin American state, Nicaragua.

Moreover, the United States has now embarked upon surrounding this country. It has carried out radical changes in the way El Salvador is ruled. In what way? In that in place of the military junta -- well, it would be too obvious if the Salvadoran military junta started military actions against Nicaragua; in some way, so to speak, one has to disguise all this as democracy -- and so the Americans held so-called free elections. This sounds quite ridiculous: free elections. It has now become known in the U.S. Congress that the CIA spent about $2 million in holding these elections so that a man with the surname of Duarte and the odious first name of Napoleon should be elected president of El Salvador and be placed at the head of this state. And the first thing he did was to set off for Washington to ask for new loans in order to strengthen the army and create new punitive troops, both against the national patriotic movement in El Salvador itself -- the front named after Farabundo Marti -- and to begin actions penetrating against Nicaragua from Salvadoran territory. That is to say, both from the north and the south military operations are to be started. That is what the United States is going so far as to do.

Active measures are being taken to destabilize the economic situation within Nicaragua itself. A sea blockade of Nicaragua's coast has been established. Over 6 weeks 11 peaceful ships were blasted by American agents off the coastline of Nicaragua, ships that were carrying peaceful cargo to Nicaragua. And if one adds to this the fact that permanent maneuvers by the U.S. Navy are now in their 2d year off the coasts of a number of countries in the Caribbean basin, and they are now going to be intensified in the next few days, then this is essentially a naval blockade of the coast of Nicaragua.

Japan-USSR Relations

[Zorin] Another group of questions, in particular Comrade Lebedev from Komsomolsk na Amure asks how one can evaluate the current state of Soviet-Japanese relations?

[Zamyatin] Our relations with Japan have always been built upon a foundation of good-neighborliness. And we have considered and we do consider that we can have mutually advantageous trade with Japan and mutually advantageous exchange. And in this regard our political relations, too, might be a good deal better than they are at present.

But a sharp deterioration has taken place in the attitude of Japan toward the Soviet Union, and again the reason is the policy of the United States, which, using the present Nakasone government, is striving to switch it from the path of peaceful relations with the Soviet Union and with other countries in this region to one of sharp militarization of the whole of Japanese policy. Americans now see in Japan primarily a part of the military and political bloc or alliance upon which they are now gambling in the Pacific area: This is the area placed second in importance by the United States in its military and strategic thinking immediately following the area of West Europe. And Japan here has been given the role of being the state that must take part in issues of the buildup of military might and military potential in this area. Effectively, therefore, restrictions have been lifted on the strength of Japan's army. Intensive talks are now taking place and joint American-Japanese production of whole types of weapons has already been started. Included in this is the fact that Japan intends to produce its own cruise missiles and to have approximately 400 cruise missiles of its own production by 1986. The Americans are selling off their own weapons in Japan and are also building up its military potential, counting upon using Japan as an unsinkable aircraft carrier, as Japan has often been called, for the American Armed Forces, to which the Japanese army is also added.

Under these conditions, Japan follows in the wake as regards different kinds of economic embargoes against the Soviet Union announced by the United States; as regards the folding up of scientific and technical links with the Soviet Union and the folding up of trade links. All this is being done by the present Nakasone government as it makes its line commensurate with the American concept imposed upon the Japanese people by the United States. Herein lies the cause of the deterioration of relations.

Our line toward Japan -- about which I spoke at the beginning -- continues to remain the same, and insofar as this is a bilateral process a great deal now depends upon what will be the line of the Nakasone government on questions of Soviet-Japanese relations.

U.S.-PRC Relations

[Zorin] Another group of questions; in general, these questions amount to this: Did President Reagan's visit to China bring any substantial changes to U.S.- Chinese relations?

[Zamyatin] I shall answer this question in the affirmative, it did. The fact of the matter is that the whole of Reagan's visit, like the preceding visit to the United States by China's state premier, pursued a number of aims. Meanwhile each side had joint aims and their own aims.

The Reagan administration reckoned, and reckons, that China may be used in its policy in the region of the Pacific and Indian Ocians. It reckons that the anti-Sovietism of the Chinese leadership might be used to implement a definite military commonality of the views of the United States and China about the situation in the Far East. Reagan spoke plainly about this when he was in China, and the Chinese leadership did not issue a condemnation of the U.S. policy or Japanese policy in these issues.

The Americans' stake is being made on the fact that the Chinese leadership states that it cannot carry out the four modernizations it plans -- that is, the modernization of agriculture, industry, science and technology, and defense -- without foreign capital investment, without foreign military aid. And so, as Deng Xiaoping formulated in one of his speeches, China is opening up opportunities on a broad front for attracting foreign, in this case U.S., capital, independently or in mixed Chinese-U.S. companies. Twelve of China's port cities have now been declared free zones for trade, tax-free trade, in order again to attract imperialist capital to these areas, capital from the bourgeois states. And during the talks with Reagan the Chinese leaders stressed that this is a long-term open-door policy. On the political level, while opening up the gates for economic penetration into China, the Chinese virtually did not react to Reagan's statements about other paths for development of society in China, and he developed this theme in great detail in his speeches.

As far as diplomatic positions of either side are concerned, it must be said, and this was noted by both sides at the end of the visit, that on many issues a definite commonality of views was observed; for example, on the issues of Kampuchea, Vietnam, Afghanistan, and on a whole range of other issues. A commonality of views of two states -- the one imperialist, with its aggressive policy, and the other socialist. So you may draw your own conclusions from this, comrades, about what this commonality of views is like, to what it is directed. Although, it must be said for the sake of objectivity, that on some issues, when Reagan -- and he used this trip first and foremost as an election trip, as an effort to show that he can have dealings with the PRC, and the rostrum with which he was presented in Beijing was, if one such a work may be used, relayed, so to speak, via numerous television channels to the United States -- when he went too far in his anti-Soviet rhetoric, the Chinese censors cut these parts out of certain of his speeches.

But this does not mean that China's policy on these issues, so to say, amounted to condemnation of this Reagan rhetoric, just as there was no condemnation either of many actions of the Reagan administration in the countries of the Third World, in the Near East, and in other parts of the world where direct or indirect imperialist aggression is being implemented with the aid of the United States.

U.S. Election Campaign

[Zorin] A large group of questions asked by our viewers, Leonid Mitrofanovich, is devoted to various aspects of the election campaign in the United States. In particular, it is asked whether one can say right now who of the candidates contending for the White House has the best chance at the elections?

[Zamyatin] I believe this is difficult to say at the moment, all the more since this depends in general on the course of the election campaign itself. At the moment one can only say that it is the Reagan-Bush-84 team, as it is now called in the United States, that is the Republican Party's candidate. But in the Democratic Party the dispute continues for the moment as to who will be submitted at the Democratic Party Congress as candidate for the Presidency from that party.

At the moment the preliminary elections, the so-called primaries, are being held. What kind of elections are these? It is voting in individual states for candidates [as heard] who will represent one or another candidate at the party congress. For example, if in California -- although as it happens these elections have not yet been held there -- the majority of votes are for Mondale, then the number of votes which California has at the party congress will automatically go toward Mondale's candidacy. Such is the system of these elections for party congresses. The results will be summed up on 5 June. These primaries are coming to a close for the Democratic Party. To date, this is the situation: Mondale at the moment has the votes at the forthcoming convention of 1,629 delegates; Hart has 987 votes: Jackson, who mainly represents the black population, has 296 votes so far.

[Zorin] That is, no one yet has a sufficient number of votes for nomination?

[Zamyatin] Thus far no candidate has that. But, first, the fate of the remaining 486 delegates, at the primaries to be held in the coming days in California, New Jersey, West Virginia, New Mexico, and South Dakota, has not yet been decided. What are the candidates counting on now? I have been told that the Democratic National Committee, which has discussed the situation that has arisen in connection with the three candidates, has not arrived at a unified opinion, and none of the candidates has removed his candidacy before the congress, on the eve of the congress. Evidently, the reckoning is this: If anyone gathers before the congress the 1,967 votes that are required to be nominated as Democratic Party candidate at the first round of the party congress, then the question will be settled. But it seems to me that certain candidates are counting on the fact that if nobody picks up this cherished number in the first round, then the congress delegates are freed from the obligation to vote for the candidate for whom they had to vote, there is then a free vote. And then there can be various combinations.

[Zorin] Well, I think that you are quite right in saying that all in all it is difficult to say now who has the best chances in the forthcoming elections. Nevertheless, I find interesting a question from Comrade Kharchenko from Odessa, who writes as follows: If the current U.S. President is reelected in the 6 November elections, does this mean that Soviet-U.S. relations will be frozen for another 4 years?

[Zamyatin] You know, I would answer that question this way: We have dealings not with individuals but with states. And who stands at the head of state? That is determined, so to speak, by the system itself. But there is another question of importance, and history shows this: When there was a mutual desire to improve Soviet-U.S. relations, they were much better than they are now; and when there was no such desire, they fell again to a low level. The question for us now, therefore, is one of relations with a state, the United States, and not with any individual person.

Los Angeles Olympic Games

[Zorin] Thank you. Well, we have some letters on the situation that has arisen over the 1984 Olympics. U.S. propaganda is actively spreading the story that the decision by the Soviet National Olympic Committee not to take part in the games was dictated, so they say, not by the situation that arose in Los Angeles, but by political considerations, and, in particular, that it was a sort of revenge for the U.S. boycott of the 1980 Moscow Olympics. What would you say to that, Leonid Mitrofanovich?

[Zamyatin] That is an incorrect assessment of the decision that was taken by the Soviet National Olympic Committee. To consider that the decision taken was political, or was based on the concept of an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, is an incorrect interpretation of our policy. The Soviet National Olympic Committee followed most carefully the whole situation that was taking shape in Los Angeles during the preparations for the Olympics. Our sportsmen were preparing to go to the United States, but they were preparing for an honest struggle to defend the national dignity of the sportsmen of the Soviet Union. They were definitely not preparing, however, to do battle with various renegades, gutter politicians and criminal elements who intended, and still intend, to use the Olympics to realize their anti-Soviet plans, provocative plans. We are in favor of competing in the sports arena but not of competing with various groups of intriguers and provocateurs. That was what determined the stance adopted by the National Olympic Committee: the safety of Soviet sportsmen. We value our Soviet people, and we are able to defend them.

Antiwar Movement

[Zorin] A number of letters that we have received contain a question that can be formulated thus: Why, when there is an unprecedented upsurge in the antiwar movement, are there pro-Atlantic and right-wing regimes in power in a number of West European countries?

[Zamyatin] An interesting one! Basically that question concerns two problems. There are right-wing bourgeois regimes in power in a number of countries, but that is the nature of the bourgeois system itself. Take the United States: There the whole system of power is arranged in such a way that whatever elections are held, a bourgeois party always remains in power and implements a dictatorship by the ruling class, the bourgeoisie. An elite group of politicians pursues a policy that is in the interests of that class. Such is the value, so to speak, of bourgeois democracy. The same thing could be said of many other bourgeois countries where the election system itself and the state constitution are set up in such a way as to consolidate the opportunities for bourgeois parties or parties representing their interests to be in power.

The point is that many of those governments are now pursuing a policy aimed in practice against peace -- a policy aimed at unleashing a nuclear war -- and this goes, first and foremost, for the United States.

And this policy gives rise in practice to an enormous antiwar movement, because people are starting to realize increasingly that the policy of such parties and governments in the bourgeois countries is creating a threat to the existence of civilization today. People from various parties, doing various jobs and of various ages are taking part in the antiwar movement, acting often as a united force against that policy in order to preserve peace and save civilization for future generations. And this movement is reflected in the strength of parliamentarism and is leaving its imprint on the activity of a number of governments, including those in the Western countries. Suffice it to quote the example that in West Europe there are many countries that do not support the rabid U.S. militarist stance and that even oppose that stance to the extent that they are strong and capable enough of doing, independent of the United States or to which bloc they belong.

But I believe that the antiwar movement is playing an enormous role in preserving peace, and it is one of the factors that merges completely with the foreign and domestic policy being pursued by the world of socialism -- a policy aimed at preserving peace and preventing nuclear war. And that policy is gaining greater and greater understanding and support among the peoples and states of the world. And it is this that imbues us with the optimism we have when we say that there is the possibility of preserving peace, and that possibility must be used, totally and completely.

[Zorin] Well, then, thank you. Our time on the air has come to an end. We have answered some of your letters. Of course it's impossible to answer all of them in one program, but this won't be our last meeting. It just remains for me to thank you, Leonid Mitrofanovich, to thank our viewers, and to bid you farewell until we meet again there in Studio Nine. Thank you.

POZNER VIEWS EFFECT OF SOVIET OLYMPIC WITHDRAWAL

LD281428 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 27 May 84

[Text] And now it's time for Vladimir Pozner with his daily talk:

Thank you, and hello everyone. The news you are hearing nowadays is that -- quote -- the Soviet boycott of the Los Angeles Olympics has failed miserably -- unquote. You are also being told that the L.A. Olympics will be one of the greatest in history. May I comment?

Number one, nobody is boycotting the Olympics. Oh yes, from the moment the Soviet National Olympic Committee stated it could not participate in Los Angeles the Western media called it a boycott, retaliation for 1980, and no matter how many times official Soviet representatives clearly stated it was not retaliation and it was not a boycott, the West paid no attention. All this reminds me of the Russian saying "Prove you're not a camel"; I mean if someone insists on calling you a camel how do you prove you're not one?

Number two, Peter Ueberroth, president of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee, has changed his tone. It was friendly as long as there was the slimmest hope that the USSR would reconsider. When that hope died, so did the friendliness. Now Mr Ueberroth is hurling thunderbolts at us, which makes me feel kind of sorry for him, and he's refusing to make any criticism of his own government for what happened. Here, too, I feel for him. He doesn't really have much of an option, but in fact it is the U.S. Government and the Reagan administration in particular that is to blame for what happened, and it will indeed affect the Los Angeles Olympics. This has much less to do with the number of countries that do not participate and much more to do with their athletic prowess.

Last Thursday, REUTER, the British wire service, ran a story detailing in what ways the absence of just 10 socialist countries would redistribute over half the gold medals; well over half. Back in 1976, the last time when the leading Western and Eastern athletic powers met in Olympic contest, the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Bulgaria, Cuba, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, all of which will be absent won 114 of the 198 gold medals, leaving only 84 to the rest of the world. The REUTER analysis furnishes the details, which I will not do, but I will enumerate the sports that will be hard hit by the absence of the world's best athletes. Here they are in alphabet order: archery, athletics, basketball, boxing, canoeing, cycling, fencing, gymnastics, judo, modern pentathlon, rowing, shooting, swimming, volleyball, weightlifting, wrestling, and yachting. In short, there is not one single event that will not suffer from the absence of the athletes of the countries that decided not to go to Los Angeles. And that will indeed affect the games.

But, believe me, I say this with neither satisfaction nor vengeance because everyone will suffer: the spectators, the athletes who compete and the athletes who do not compete and, finally, the Olympics themselves. This is nothing to be happy about, and it is, I think, downright shameful to make believe this is irrelevant, as Mr Ueberroth and some others are now doing. It is very relevant, very unfortunate and the blame should be put right where it belongs, at the White House doorstep.

BTA SAYS BULGARIAN ATHLETES UPHOLD OLYMPIC IDEAL

LD281123 Moscow TASS in English 1104 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] Sofia, May 28 TASS -- The commercialization of the games in Los Angeles, the sales of the honorary right to bear the Olympic torch -- the eternal symbol of peace and friendship among nations -- are impermissible, says a commentary circulated here by the Bulgarian news agency BTA. However, the strongest resentment, BTA notes, is caused by an unrestrained anti-Soviet and anti-socialist campaign launched by those who earlier proclaimed a "crusade" against socialism.

Bulgaria has 27 Olympic title-winners. Bulgarian athletes won a total of 116 gold, silver, and bronze Olympic medals. There is no doubt that that success would have been notably multiplied at the Los Angeles Games: the level of training of Bulgarian athletes is high -- this has been proved by international tournaments of the recent weeks.

But having given up the trip to Los Angeles together with athletes from the USSR and other socialist countries, Bulgarian sportsmen have reaffirmed their loyalty to the Olympic ideals.

PDRY NOC DECIDES AGAINST OLYMPIC PARTICIPATION

LD260817 Moscow TASS in English 0758 GMT 26 May 84

[Text] Aden, May 26 TASS -- The National Olympic Committee of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY) has adopted a decision to refuse to participate in the 23rd Olympic Games in Los Angeles.

A statement issued by the NOC of the PDRY emphasizes that the fact that the organizers of the Los Angeles Olympics ignore the provision of the Olympic Charter, refuse to guarantee the safety of sportsmen, and first of all of those from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, raises no doubt. The NOC of the PDRY condemned the anti-Soviet campaign launched in the United States.

N. ATLANTIC ASSEMBLY SESSION ENDS IN LUXEMBOURG

Growing Discontent Noted

LD282139 Moscow TASS in English 1910 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] Luxembourg, May 28 TASS -- The North Atlantic Assembly has ended a session here, which was attended by some 200 members of parliament from 16 NATO countries.

Speeches by parliamentarians from a number of countries at the session indicated the growing discontent of Washington's allies in Western Europe with the militarist policy of the White House and the state of U.S. relations with socialist countries. In particular, delegates from Greece's ruling Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) criticized the deployment of new medium-range missiles in Western Europe, started by the Pentagon and NATO.

Members of the parliament from right-wing and conservative parties took a position which in fact was directed at justifying U.S. aggressive foreign policy.

Speaking at the session, U.S. representatives tried to exert direct pressure on figures of West Europe countries, demanding increases in military budgets and stronger "Atlantic solidarity."

Mnatsakanov Views NATO Plans

LD282003 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 28 May 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] The spring session of the so-called North Atlantic Assembly ended today in Luxemburg. Parliamentarians from all 16 NATO countries took part in its work. It was a sort of dress rehearsal for the NATO Council session at the foreign ministers level that will open tomorrow in Washington.

When you look at the material from the Luxembourg parliamentary session, the progress of preparations for the Washington ministerial session, and in general the numerous sessions, meetings, encounters, and talks involving NATO figures -- at all this political bustle called the spring Atlantic marathon -- then you are involuntarily reminded of the famous fable by Ivan Andreyevich Krylov: You remember -- the quartet was just about to play but just could not agree on a way. The Atlantic family just cannot agree, and this lack of agreement, blind irritation with each other, mutual reproaches, and accusations are becoming increasingly evident as the international situation worsens and the threat of war increases.

The West European NATO members have every reason to be nervous. For all their assurances of Atlantic solidarity, they cannot help but face the truth: that is, the fact that the reason for the sharp increase in tension is primarily the adventurist course of Washington, the senior NATO partner; the fact that the peaceful signals continue to come from Moscow, which is seen through NATO eyes as the main enemy; and, finally, the fact that the Soviet Union's constructive and honest proposals are finding increasingly broad understanding and support amongst the European and world public.

Under these conditions, the NATO strategists -- and here I have in mind West European politicians -- can think of nothing better than to use their country to shift and dodge, and adopt obscure and contradictory declarations and decisions one after the other in order, on the one hand, to calm the public in their countries with the love for peace they have shown and, on the other, to under no circumstances arouse the anger of the bellicose boss across the ocean.

This is the result of this state of affairs: one committee of this same Luxembourg session of the North Atlantic Assembly devoted most of its attention to questions of political relations between countries of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty and came out in favor of developing these relations. Then another committee, the Military Committee -- as might be expected -- used everything available to argue for a further increase by the NATO bloc of arsenals of so-called conventional and nuclear weapons and to keep the concept of delivering a first nuclear strike in force. It is perfectly obvious that a course such as this is aimed at unleashing war. Of course, under no circumstances can it promote the development of relations between NATO countries and Warsaw Treaty states.

The Washington session of the NATO Council will evidently run according to the same scenario. According to a report in the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, it will adopt the extremely important "Washington Declaration," which, as this paper writes, will draw realistic conclusions on detente between East and West and will express the West's new interest in improving relations with Moscow. Well, of course, that isn't bad. It's just that so far the Atlantic partners have not taken one concrete step to indicate this new interest on the West's part. On the contrary, news agencies are unanimous in their reports saying that at the Washington session the countries of Western Europe will be subjected to new and very strong pressure and pushing from Washington to force them to again increase their military budgets and step up the arms race.

NATO PLANNING BUILDUP OF CONVENTIONAL FORCES

LD270210 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 26 May 84

[Text] Coming up now is "Glance at the British Scene" and here's what our military observer Konstantin Sorokin writes:

Observers with political experience sometimes say that history repeats itself, but were one to ask them how often that happens they would certainly be at a loss, unless they recalled the NATO record. One can say confidently with regard to NATO that a certain thing about the alliance happens again and again, at least twice a year, once late in the spring and early in the summer and the other time in December when the bloc's political and military agencies have their meeting. On such occasions, officials speak about a steadily mounting Soviet threat, with such statements intended for the laymen who are (?struck) at heart by such claims. After such statements more nuclear and non-nuclear programmes are launched in NATO.

The latest meeting of the NATO military agencies was no exception. After standard speeches about a Soviet military menace, the NATO strategists passed a decision about a build-up in the NATO non-nuclear forces both in quality and in quantity. This is the first time since the NATO quarters were busy stationing the Euromissiles that a decision has been taken about a rise in non-nuclear might on such a scale. The idea is to develop another generation of armaments that are new in quality. It is true, though, that the NATO defence ministers have reportedly failed to agree on how much money is to be allocated for the planned rearmament. The United States, that has sponsored the boom in non-nuclear armaments, at first asked for an enormous sum of 11,000 million dollars. However, Bonn declared it could not provide more than 3,000 million.

The financial issue could have ruined the good mood in Washington but for London. The British leadership not only told its representatives in Brussels to say 'yes' to all the proposals from the American delegate but just before the meeting outlined in a White Paper the concrete steps in its own programme of building up armaments, and these steps are fully in keeping with the demands of the senior partner, the United States.

As for the improvement of such armaments in quality, the Tories are eager to start a competition among munitions companies in developing most advanced military gear for the British Army. As for the numerical increase, the Tories are also eager to supply more tanks, ships, and planes. What is more, 4,000 British Army soldiers will be transferred from units that service the army to combat units.

Whether the leaders in London realize it or not, the latest American initiatives in non-nuclear armaments, officially covered up with a concern for the security in Europe are, above all, advantageous for the Americans who themselves say that the new generation of armaments is very complex and the Europeans will not be able to produce them on their own. For this reason either most orders will be placed in the United States or NATO will set up a consortium dominated by Americans all the same. In both cases another channel will be open for getting money from the West European countries. Both militarily and politically the West European partners of the United States will have to toe the line of the Americans again, and it's a tough line.

Another important circumstance is this: Washington hopes that, as it officially relies on, as it says, the less horrible non-nuclear armaments it will have a better chance of dealing with the opposition of its allies to the plans for preparing for and ultimately launching a war in Europe. Small wonder that all the military programmes to build up non-nuclear arms have an expressly offensive nature. But whatever the importance given officially to the conventional armaments (?in) the actual Pentagon plans, these armaments are in addition to the nuclear arsenal. Even a co-author of the idea to strengthen NATO's non-nuclear might, the NATO commander in Europe, Gen. Rogers, feels that NATO should not give up the strategy of delivering the first strike at the earliest stages of a conflict. As for the United States Defence Secretary Weinberger, he says that the use of Pershing II and Tomahawk missiles right at the start will give a decisive military advantage to the United States.

Not surprisingly, at the Brussels meeting, the United States delegate attacked Holland for refusing to give its consent to the deployment of cruise missiles on Dutch soil. But what prompted the British defence minister, Heseltine, to attack the Dutch delegate so strongly? To believe his own words, he champions Atlantic solidarity which the Dutch are allegedly violating in a brazen way. Now what sort of solidarity is that? Is it the idea for all Europeans to die to ensure the global interests of the United States?

KORNILOV ASSAILS REAGAN PRAISES OF CIA

LD251636 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 25 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Ronald Reagan's latest speech came in a ceremony of breaking ground for two new seven-storey buildings at the C.I.A. Headquarters in Langley. The U.S. President thanked "heroes" carrying "a great and noble tradition", who "protect security" and insure "the spread of freedom". Whom were those high-flown epithets addressed to? The professional spies, agent saboteurs and terrorists who have gathered under the C.I.A.'s roof to "back up" through their "activities" American foreign policy.

Taking into account the criteria guiding the Washington architects of this policy, it is not surprising that it is the C.I.A. that is being hailed in the United States today nearly as "the bulwark of freedom". The "freedom" in question is that which the latter-day Washington "crusaders", who have publicly proclaimed nearly the entire planet a "sphere of American vital interests", are seeking to force by means of "undeclared wars" on the peoples of revolutionary Afghanistan and sovereign Nicaragua, that which the Pentagon military, acting at one with the Zionist aggressor, tried to impose by force on long-suffering Lebanon and that which Washington has brought on the bayonets of its Marines to American-occupied Grenada.

There is nothing surprising also in the fact that it is the C.I.A.'s "traditions" that are now being publicly declared "great and noble": It is the incumbent administration that has lifted off the C.I.A. even the scanty restrictions which were imposed on its operations earlier. What are the "traditions" which the master of the White House sang of? They are the "tradition" of those who way back in 1953 "insured" the overthrow of the Mossadeq government in Iran and in 1954 the coup in Guatemala, who prepared the attack by mercenary gangs on Cuba in 1961 and the military-fascist putsch in Chile in 1973, who planned and carried out the "special operations" to kill outstanding Cuban revolutionary Che Guevarra, Chilean President Salvador Allende and the Congo's national hero Patrice Lumumba and who mulled over plans of assassinating Cuban leader Fidel Castro, Egyptian President Gamal 'Abd an-Nasir and Mozambican President Samora Machel.

Finally, it is not surprising either that the U.S. President, when praising the C.I.A.'s "merits" to the sky, did not only admit that its funding and personnel "have grown substantially" but also made generous promises of "continued support" to this centre for provocations and acts of sabotage. It is an open secret that the black army of "cloak-and-dagger knights" is one of the main tools in the hands of those who are eager to recarve the political map of the world as they see fit and who continue gambling on force in their foreign policy and trying at any cost to gain military superiority in order to dominate sovereign countries and nations. It is not fortuitous that it is after the "Reagan team's advent to power that the C.I.A., according to the American press, has begun to live through a veritable boom. "The 'repertoire' of this powerful agency includes political assassinations and counter-revolutionary coups, and its chief William Casey boasts of a friendship with the President himself," said the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL.

Thus, no matter from what angle we look at the U.S. President's speech, it is quite obvious that Ronald Reagan, who publicly praised spies and terrorists in Langley, did not tell the world anything new. His hymn in honor of the C.I.A. only indicated that Washington is bent on continuing to follow a policy of banditry and terror which it has institutionalized as its government policy.

REAGAN MEMORIAL DAY PROCLAMATION RIDICULED

LD271608 Moscow TASS in English 1531 GMT 27 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 27 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Sergey Kulik writes:

The last Monday of May is marked by the Americans as a day to commemorate all those who fell in the wars in which the United States participated. President Reagan, in an attempt to squeeze this tradition into the procrustean bed of his policy and to use for election-year purposes the understandable-to-everyone sentiments of the ordinary Americans, has declared May 28 to be a "day of prayers for peace". In a proclamation which he issued on this occasion, the President spares no words to convince his fellow-citizens of his allegiance to the cause of preserving peace.

One can not deny the fact that the Americans have added a good deal of glorious pages to history. The finest sons and daughters of the United States died in the struggle for freedom, against slavery and fascism. However, it is obviously not to them that the President calls to pay tribute. In recent years the White House increasingly often has been using the U.S. soldiers for participation in operations which do not square in any way with the lofty ideals which Reagan touches upon in his proclamation.

According to the data of the U.S. Brookings Institution, in the past six years alone, the Washington administration which has publicly declared almost the entire planet to be a "sphere of U.S. vital interests," has 38 times resorted to armed actions against other states or threatened them with the use of force.

It was precisely the GI's that burned the land and population of Vietnam with napalm, carpet-bombed and poisoned them with "Agent Orange." It was U.S. soldiers from among "Green Berets" detachments that massacred and shot to death women, old men and children in all countries wherever the White House flung them to intimidate peoples and to stifle national-liberation movements.

But never before the United States has used a brute military force abroad so impudently and overtly as under Reagan who has made international terrorism a norm of his foreign policy. The latest piratic actions of the U.S. ruling circles are a sufficiently eloquent evidence of how far this policy is from the high-sounding words about peace and freedom contained in the President's proclamation.

The tragedy of Grenada is the most vivid example thereof. The same circles encouraged the Israeli military to a large-scale invasion of Lebanon and then sent a U.S. naval force to the Lebanese shores to bombard Beirut and other areas of that country. The same circles form counter-revolutionary bands against Democratic Afghanistan and provide them with arms, resort to provocations against Libya and cherish plans for using military force in the Persian Gulf, conduct an undeclared war against Nicaragua, give greater scope to direct military interference in the affairs of other countries of Latin America, and are threatening Cuba.

They in the White House talk about peace while turning Western Europe into a launching site for U.S. first-strike weapons, publicise their ostensible striving for arms control while continuing to implement the unprecedented-in-scope plan for "rearmament of America".

If the USA is really interested in peace, why does not it join the USSR's obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons? Why does not it go to a freeze on nuclear arsenals? Why does Washington stubbornly refuse to conclude an agreement with the Warsaw Treaty member-states on non-use of military force against each other?

And, finally, if the peaceable statements by the occupant of the White House are sincere, why do, query, appropriations to the Pentagon over the four years of Reagan's stay in office have soared by 40 per cent and for 1985 have been requested to a sum of 313,000 million dollars? [sentence as received]

Well, this question is obviously rhetorical! By asking such an astronomical sum from Congress for military expenditures, Reagan has again shown that his words do not square with deeds. In the White House they speak for propagandist purposes of a "dialogue" and "talks" while the Pentagon is steering an adventuristic course towards spiralling up the arms race and achieving strategic superiority over the Soviet Union.

It is not without Reagan that, pointing out the glaring contradiction between the declarations and deeds of the Reagan administration, Tom Wicker, observer of THE NEW YORK TIMES, noted that the peaceable rhetoric of the White House is a dishonest game. Suffice it to point out if only the Pentagon's present interest in spreading the arms race over to outer space, and not in seeking the conclusion of a treaty banning such a step; or the notorious line of Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger that the U.S. Armed Forces should have a capability of gaining the upper hand over the Russians in a "protracted" nuclear war.

It is not superfluous to recall on the memorial day that counting on a victory in a thermo-nuclear conflict is suicidal. As the Soviet leadership has firmly and resolutely warned more than once already, the USSR does not seek military superiority but it will not allow an upsetting of the achieved military-strategic balance between the USSR and the USA and between the Warsaw Treaty countries and NATO. Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko has recalled that "no lovers of military ventures will manage to catch us unawares. No potential aggressor can hope to avoid a crushing retaliatory strike."

SHULTZ WORLDNET TELECAST TO NATO STATES HIT

Obstructionist Course

LD271133 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 27 May 84

[Text] The American press is reporting an interview given by Secretary of State Shultz and organized by a U.S. news agency for journalists from the 14 NATO countries. It was broadcast by the Worldnet television network. In the interview, Shultz put the main emphasis on publicizing American military power, which he claimed was the best guarantee of peace. In this connection observers stress that the secretary of state needed such an interview on the eve of the NATO Council's spring session in order to make another attempt to justify to Western public opinion, particularly in Europe, the Reagan administration's obstructionist course with regard to talks between the United States and the Soviet Union on nuclear arms limitation.

Shultz offered nothing new. However, he asserted that the United States was taking a reasonable stand on Euromissiles and had no intention of making any concessions to the Soviet Union in the future for the sake of getting it to return to the talks. In other words, he confirmed once again that the United States will continue to deploy its medium-range missiles in Western Europe and that it never had -- and still does not have -- any desire to negotiate.

Space Weapons

LD251541 Moscow TASS in English 1517 GMT 25 May 84

["Getting Ready for 'Star Wars'" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 25 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev.

Officials from the United States -- the country which has for the third decade now been conducting development work in the field of anti-satellite systems and where intensive preparations are underway for the establishment of a large-scale anti-ballistic missile defense, assure world public opinion, without batting an eye-lid, that the United States allegedly is doing nothing in the field of space-based anti-ballistic missile defense.

For instance, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in his recent television appearance said that the U.S. President considered that it would be bad for NATO to realise one day that the Soviet Union had completed the entire range of work and were set to deploy anti-ballistic missile systems, while the United States was still on square one.

The U.S. secretary of state maintained that the Soviet Union had already established an anti-ballistic missile defense and that the United States should, therefore, act at the double.

George Shultz preferred not to go into details to explain that the limited land-based Soviet anti-ballistic missile defense was not a violation of international agreements and that the USSR was strictly honoring its obligations in that field, whereas the United States with its actions to develop a space-based ABM system "at the double" contravened the spirit and the letter of the treaty on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems and the treaty on the principles of the activities of states in the exploration and uses of outer space.

The unfolding of the arms race in outer space which the U.S. secretary of state advocates, is a source of serious concern to world public opinion which with good reason regards U.S. actions to militarise outer space as a grave crime against mankind.

The Soviet Union has put forward the proposal for a complete prohibition of testing and deployment of any space-based weapons. The Sovet Union stands for a radical solution to the issue of anti-satellite weapons as well.

To make it easier to attain agreement the Soviet Union has announced a unilateral moratorium on the deployment of anti-satellite weapons in space for as long as other states act in the same way.

The interests of mankind demand that official talks with a view to preventing the militarisation of outer space be opened without delay. Unfortunately, the speech by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz shows that Washington so far does not intend to heed the voice of reason and is not going to give up its plans of preparation for "star wars".

Demands Missile Sites

LD252155 Moscow TASS in English 1756 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Washington May 25 TASS -- The Reagan administration is stepping up pressure on its NATO allies to fulfil the program of deploying new American first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe in its full volume.

Speaking in a program of the U.S. Information Agency telecast via the Worldnet channels to 14 NATO member states, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz bluntly demanded that the West Europeans unconditionally carry out the plan for siting cruise missiles and Pershings in their territories. Shultz singled out Holland, most of whose population is opposed to their country being turned into a launch site for American missiles, for special mention. He said he knew there were difficulties in that country, but, he said, the U.S. Administration believed that the missile deployment should go on.

In a bid to justify the "need" to station nuclear missiles in Western Europe the head of the U.S. State Department again tried to scare the Europeans with a mythical "Soviet military threat". Using the same far-fetched pretext, he insisted on a sharp increase by the allies of their military spending. Speaking about the Geneva talks which have been broken off through the fault of the United States, Shultz repeated that Washington did not think it expedient to make any changes in the American position, reaffirming thereby the U.S. Administration's intention to continue following a policy of gaining military superiority over the Soviet Union. Shultz emphatically stressed that the United States thought it possible to conduct talks only from positions of strength.

This U.S. stance has been confirmed strikingly again by a decision of the Senate Armed Services Committee which has endorsed funds for building in 1985 another 70 Pershing-2 medium-range missiles intended for deployment in Western Europe. The law-makers took pains to meet as fully as possible also all the other requests by the Reagan administration in the framework of its strategic arms buildup. Outlays were set aside to manufacture another 21 MX first-strike intercontinental ballistic missiles, implement a program for developing and building an anti-missile system with space-based components, and continue U.S. tests of anti-satellite weapons. "On their own initiative" the senators included in the Pentagon budget estimates 780 million dollars to build another nuclear-powered submarine. In all, the committee approved 299 billion dollars in appropriations to the Defense Department in fiscal 1985, an unprecedented amount of money to be earmarked to the Pentagon in peacetime.

WEINBERGER REQUESTS FUNDS FOR NEW ARMS SYSTEMS

LD252202 Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Washington May 25 TASS -- U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger undertook yet another demarche to prevent any substantial reduction of the Pentagon's expenditures. In a speech to the members of one of the Senate's committees he insisted on the need of speeded up realisation of military programmes projected by the administration.

Speaking of the recent decision of the House of Representatives to somewhat reduce allocations for the production of intercontinental MX ballistic missiles in 1985 fiscal year, the Pentagon chief declared for the use of the money "to be released" for accelerated implementation of other projects of creation of new systems of armaments.

Weinberger submitted a list of his demands: the build up of the pace of production of F-15 and F-16 fighter bombers, C-5 military transport planes, KS-135 refuellers of strategic aviation, M-1 tanks and other systems of weapons. The Pentagon would like to get also additional money for realisation of the programmes of speeded up build up of U.S. strategic nuclear potential. In this connection Weinberger noted that in 1985 fiscal year American Armed Forces will receive, apart from MX missiles, also 34 B-1 strategic bombers and also a new Trident submarine, equipped with intercontinental ballistic missiles of underwater basing mode.

To justify the plans of the White House the Pentagon chief resorted to assertions, that became traditional for the present-day administration, about the growing "Soviet military threat". But the programmes enumerated by Weinberger leave no doubt that the administration's real aim is not to "deter" mythical "aggression" but to build up the arms race, to attain military superiority over the Soviet Union.

HOUSE APPROVES EMERGENCY AID TO EL SALVADOR

LD251338 Moscow TASS in English 1124 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Washington May 25 TASS -- The House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress approved Thursday a request of the Reagan administration for 62 million dollars in "emergency aid" to the Salvadorean regime. The money will go to boost U.S. military aid and expand punitive operations against the patriotic forces of El Salvador.

The White House has applied no small effort to secure this decision of the House of Representatives. The U.S. newest stooge in El Salvador, Napoleon Duarte, who was elected "president" of that country with the CIA's active assistance, was summoned specially to Washington to "soften" the legislators. But even this outcome of the vote in the House of Representatives, however, does not mean chat the Reagan administration has managed to overcome completely the opposition in the U.S. Congress to its militarist course in Central America. David Obey, Democrat from Wisconsin, stressed that he questioned the correctness of the policy which those dollars would go to support.

Refuses Aid to Rebels

LD251257 Moscow TASS in English 0832 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Washington May 25 TASS -- The House of Representatives of U.S. Congress has refused by the majority of votes to grant the White House's request for 21 million dollars within the budget for the current financial year to support gangs of Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries who are armed and financed by the Central Intelligence Agency.

Thsee people are murderers, marauders and rapists, said the speaker of the House of Representatives, Thomas O'Neill. Further support for them would be a disgrace for the American Government. Not a single cent should go for continuing the war which has turned Nicaragua into an armed camp and causes displeasure of American allies, observed Congressman Edward Boland (Massachusetts Democrat). He stressed that an end must be put to this senseless war.

REAGAN CIRCUMVENTS CONGRESS WITH AID TO SAUDIS

LD290707 Moscow TASS in English 0657 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 29 TASS -- As was reported by the American TV company CBS the U.S. Administration secretly sent two KC-135 tanker planes and up to 400 stinger anti-aircraft missiles to Saudi Arabia.

By sanctioning an urgent dispatch of these arms to Saudi Arabia President Reagan acted in circumvention of the American Congress. Under the U.S. laws a President should officially notify Congress about planned deliveries of American-made arms abroad. According to THE WASHINGTON POST the administration was going to do so not earlier than May 29. But, as the CBS stresses, American tanker planes and Stinger missiles are already in Saudi Arabia. The increased American arms shipments to the Persian Gulf area where the situation is extremely strained, are accompanied with a sharp broadening of the Pentagon's military preparations in the region.

WANG BINGNAN ARRIVES IN MOSCOW ON GOODWILL VISIT

OW260257 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] The delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-USSR Friendship Association headed by Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and member of the NPC Foreign Affairs Committee, arrived in Moscow for a goodwill visit 25 May, at the request of the USSR's Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society.

The Chinese delegation was greeted at the airport by Ivanov, first deputy chairman of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; Tikhvinskiy, first deputy chairman of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association; and other Soviet officials, as well as by Chinese Ambassador to the USSR Yang Shouzheng.

On the same day, Chairman Kruglova of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and Tikhvinskiy received the delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-USSR Friendship Association, headed by Wang Bingnan, and held friendly talks. Comrade Kruglova warmly welcomed the Chinese guests and expressed pleasure over the visit by this senior delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-USSR Friendship Association. He said: During its visit in the USSR, the Chinese delegation will be warmly welcomed wherever they go. Through the visit, the Chinese guests will have a better understanding of the life of the Soviet people, of their experience and cultural achievements in building an advanced socialist cause, and their genuine feelings for the Chinese people.

Wang Bingnan, head of the delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-USSR Friendship Association, expressed thanks for the warm welcome accorded the delegation upon arrival on Soviet soil.

Kruglova and Wang Bingnan briefed each other on the activities of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society and the China-USSR Friendship Association, and were pleased at the recent measures taken by both sides for developing mutual ties. They were also pleased at the further improvements in Soviet-Chinese relations, which will benefit both countries.

The Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Central Board of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society gave a luncheon in honor of the Chinese delegation on 25 May. The Chinese ambassador to the USSR was present at the talks, and attended the luncheon.

Delegation's Activities

OW270326 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 26 May 84

[Text] A delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-USSR Friendship Association headed by Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, is visiting the USSR at the invitation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society.

On 26 May, the Chinese delegation laid wreaths at the Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and visited Lenin's former office at the Kremlin Museum in Moscow.

That afternoon the Chinese delegation toured Moscow. The Chinese guests were accompanied by Bernov, deputy chairman of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and Tikhvinskiy, deputy chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society.

AGREEMENT ON CULTURAL EXCHANGE REACHED WITH PRC

OW250123 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1300 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] The Soviet Union and China have reached an agreement on cultural exchanges for 1984. Under the agreement, Soviet and Chinese performers will give performances in each other's country; China will hold an exhibition of traditional Chinese paintings in Moscow and Leningrad, and the USSR will sponsor an exhibition of modern Soviet arts in Beijing and Xian; and the two countries will exchange delegations of cultural workers and artists to study each other's cultural life.

PRC WOMEN'S VOLLEYBALL TEAM ARRIVES IN USSR

OW261437 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 26 May 84

[Text] The Chinese women's volleyball team has arrived in the Soviet Union to participate in an international tournament of the world's strongest women's volleyball teams. The Chinese team consists of 12 members, including the world's women volleyball stars and members of the 1982 world champion team Lang Ping and Zhang Rongfang.

The forthcoming international tournament will be held in Riga and Leningrad from 28 May to 3 June. In addition to the Chinese team, the Soviet, Japanese, and U.S. teams will participate in the tournament.

(Zhang Yikui), head of the Chinese sports delegation, told our reporters:

[Begin recording] We are very happy to visit your hospitable country again. In 1983, we held several friendly matches with Soviet teams in Moscow and Kiev. We hope that the forthcoming tournament in Riga and Leningrad will make important contributions to developing international sports contacts and Chinese-Soviet sports contacts and to strengthening friendship among athletes of various countries. [end recording]

FRG CONSULTED ON CREATION OF BEIJING POLICE

PM251351 Moscow TRUD in Russian 24 May 84 p 1

[TASS dispatch: "DPA Agency Report"]

[Text] Bonn, 23 May -- FRG Interior Minister Zimmermann, so the DPA agency has reported, is visiting China. During his meetings with PRC Public Security Minister Liu Fuzhi, the Chinese side said that Beijing is striving for cooperation with the FRG in creating its own police and intends to purchase the necessary equipment, send employees to the FRG to improve their qualifications, and also join Interpol.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KIM IL-SONG'S VISIT

Grishin Addresses Meeting

SK260515 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 24 May 84

[Speech by V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, at a Soviet-Korean friendship meeting at the Moscow automated lines works on 24 May -- read by announcer]

[Text] Dear Comrades:

On behalf of the Communist Party members and workers in the capital, I ardently welcome Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the DPRK State Administration Council, and other Korean comrades. At this meeting, we again express the Soviet people's friendly sentiments toward the Korean people.

Soviet-Korean friendship is linked to the great Lenin. The leader of the world's proletariat viewed with deep respect the Korean people's brave struggle against the foreign oppressors and was convinced that the Korean people would win continuous victories. He characterized the Japanese colonial rule in Korea as one of the shameful (?positions) which was most (?weak) in imperialist relations.

While peforming their internationalist duties, the Soviet troops gave a decisive assistance to the Korean people's cause of national liberation by annihilating the Japanese imperialist strike force in August 1945. The Soviet people view with genuine interest all successes in new Korea, including the effective democratic reforms under the leadership of the WPK, and the founding of the DPRK, the first worker-peasant state in the history of the country. They always stretched out their hands of aid and support to the Korean brothers during the period of the U.S. invasion of the DPRK and the difficult period when the people's economy, destroyed by the war, was being rehabilitated.

Today, we are following with deep satisfaction and interest the enormous work of consolidating and completing material and technical foundations of socialism, of improving the workers' standard of living, and of developing the national culture of Korea. We rejoice over labor successes attained by the Korean friends and wish them new successes in successfully fulfilling the Second 7-Year Plan this year and the tasks set forth at the Sixth WPK Congress.

Over the past 40 years, a good tradition has been built up in Soviet-Korean relations. The relations of cooperation between our two countries in various fields constantly expand and strengthen on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the Soviet Union and the DPRK which reliably serve the interests of our two peoples and peace and security in the Far East. This is shown by the increase in trade; the joint construction of large-scale industrial establishments, which play an important role in the economy of the DPRK; and by the great interest of the Soviet and Korean peoples in seeking to enrich themselves in the fields of culture, science, and art. Contacts between our parties and links between mass social organizations, leagues of artists, enterprises, and educational institutes have grown much closer. Cooperation between the Soviet Union and the DPRK in all domains is carried out on the basis of complete equality and reciprocity. This cooperation promotes socialist construction in our two countries.

The present visit to the Soviet Union by the DPRK party-state delegation led by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, and meetings and conversations between the leaders of the two countries mark a new milestone on the road toward further strengthening friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Korean peoples on the principle of socialist internationalism.

Comrades: We are welcoming the DPRK party and state delegation right after important events have taken place in the life of our party and country. The February and April CPSU Central Committee Plenums have taken place, as well as the Supreme Soviet elections and the first session of the Supreme Soviet. The decisions of the plenums and Supreme Soviet and the speeches by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, have confirmed the inheritance and consistency of party policies, defined tasks to further consummate socialist democracy and all political systems in Soviet society, and have put forth the urgent questions in developing the country and the concrete measures to increase the effectiveness of the cause of communist construction.

Soviet workers are constantly increasing our state's economic might and defense capability, accomplishing the historic decisions of the 26th party congress and ensuing CPSU Central Committee plenums. Affirmative results are being brought about in the party's policy to introduce intensive methods into social production in all fields, promote scientific and technological progress, and increase the effectiveness of the people's economy. The highest speed in the past 5 years was achieved in 1983's industrial production. The quality index has increased in many economic sectors. Great social changes are taking place. Communist Party members and workers in Moscow, the capital of our country, are making important contributions for carrying out the country's socioeconomic development plans.

The labor enthusiasm of Muscovites has increased. Order and discipline [chojiksong] have been further reinforced. The party, soviet, and economic, and social organizations have carried out their work with their goals in mind. As a result, collective industrial enterprises have accomplished 3 years of the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan ahead of schedule by realizing the plan for quantity in the production of industrial products and the plan for the production of major products. This year, the workers of the capital made a good start. During the first 4 months, the plan for quantity in the production of commodities was accomplished by 102 percent. Quality indices for the performance of the plans were improved in various sectors of the municipal economy, including the construction and transport sectors. We regard what already has been accomplished as a reliable foundation for guaranteeing the fulfillment and overfulfillment of this year's intensive plan and the whole 5-year plan.

Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's recent instructions and (?advice), given in his speech at a meeting with the collective at the Serp i Molot Metallurgical Plant in Moscow, contain principled significance for the activities of the Moscow municipal party organizations and for the practical works of every labor group in the capital. Regarding them as a guiding principle, the party organizations and workers of Moscow are further increasing the effectiveness of social production, increasing the production of products, improving their quality, accepting new technologies, economizing in every material, and reinforcing organizational discipline.

We regard the broad performance of socialist emulation and the general development of the workers' patriotic initiatives as one of the major reserves in carrying out the tasks facing us.

The labor groups are giving active support to the party's call to increase labor production efficiency by 1 percent above plan, decrease the basic cost of products by 0.5 percent, and guarantee two-shift operations at basic production facilities. All sectors of the people's economy in the city are continuing the mass movement under the slogan "Honor and glory with labor." Several hundred thousands of workers are participating in this movement. Other advanced initiatives of the citizens of Moscow are also being developed at and enjoying support from the production complexes, plants, (?lumber mills), and transport and construction organizations.

We can state to our Korean comrades that the Communist Party members and workers in Moscow are making efforts to perform tasks for economic and social development and are contributing to completing a developed socialist society and to consolidating and developing friendship and cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries, firmly rallying around the Leninist CPSU Central Committee.

Comrades: We are living in an era when the fate of the world is precarious. The imperialist circles in the United States and their allies are continuing to strain the international situation. The U.S. Administration has declared a crusade against the socialist system of the Soviet Union and the world and against the world peoples' struggle for liberation. Washington is taking a line for an uncontrollable arms race and, in particular, a line to turn the prevailing military balance in the nuclear weapons field in its own favor. Western Europe is being converted into a launching site for U.S. nuclear missiles aimed at the Soviet Union and its allies. The whole world can be placed under the sphere of the vital interests of the United States.

The Far East holds a special position in the aggressive plan of the U.S. imperialists. The U.S. ruling circles are trying to expand their bases here with every means. They are actively pulling their (?colleagues) in the Far East into their adventurist line. The United States plans to try to increase the militarist trend among the Japanese ruling circles cannot but evoke concern. There is no need to explain to the Asian peoples what Japanese militarism has brought. The historical lesson on this is fully known.

No one can be indifferent to the fact that the U.S. imperialists are forming a military and political alliance among Washington, Tokyo, and Seoul in the Far East, while pulling Japan and South Korea into a close military and political conspiracy. The Soviet Union, which, like the DPRK, has a keen interest in Asia becoming a continent of peace with good-neighborly relationships, has been consistently and doggedly calling for practical measures to ease the military tension in the Far East and the whole Asian Continuent. Such an attitude by us toward the Asian question is a concrete expression of (?Leninist policy concerning peace and friendship among people).

The Soviet Government, which is calling for the solidification of the security of the Asian and Pacific region and the Far East in particular, has been consistently stressing the idea of guaranteeing this security through the efforts of all countries and peoples of the continent. Also, it proposes that measures of trust be taken and put into practice in the Far East. Our country supports the Mongolian People's Republic's proposal to draw up an agreement on mutual nonaggression and nonuse of force among the Asian and Pacific countries and supports the constructive proposals by Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea to convert Southeast Asia into a region of peace and stability.

Dear Korean friends and comrades: The Soviet people actively support the Korean people's just struggle to force the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea and to solve their own question themselves. The Soviet Union extends solidarity with the DPRK's idea to turn the Korean peninsula into a peace zone without nuclear weapons. We regard the DPRK's dogged struggle for the normalization of the Korean situation and for peaceful reunification as an important part of the efforts being exerted by the socialist countries and all progressive forces struggling to soldify peace and prevent war. We firmly believe that the Korean people's long-cherished desire will be realized. Korea will be reunifed and will certainly become a democratic and prosperous country.

Under conditions in which the imperialists' aggressive nature is increasing, the Soviet Union cannot but take the necessary measures to strengthen its own security and that of its friends and allies. Our country is not trying to attain military supremacy, but it will not allow other countries to attain it. The present international situation particularly shows the need for close cooperation and concerted action among the socialist countries.

While meeting with eligible voters Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted: The imperialist politicians are acting outrageously to restrict the international influence of the socialist countries in every way. They are attempting to weaken the unity of those nations and to destroy the foundation of the socialist system everywhere they think they can win victory. Under this condition, it is particularly important to maintain and consolidate the unity of the fraternal socialist countries.

The CPSU, the Soviet Government, and all Soviet people consistently call for the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and for their active concerted action for peace and socialism, friendship, and overall cooperation.

We firmly believe that the socialist Korean delegation's visit to our country on this occasion will excellently suit this purpose. In the name of the Communist Party members of the capital and all Moscow citizens, we again welcome the important guests from Korea, wish the fraternal Korean people happiness and prosperity, and wish them a new, great successes in socialist construction and in the struggle for the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification.

Long live the unity and cohesion of the peoples of the socialist countries in the struggle for peace, socialism, and communism! Long live the immortal Soviet-Korea friendship!

Kang Song-san Replies

SK270200 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 24 May 84

[Speech by Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the DPRK State Administration Council, at a Korean-Soviet friendship meeting at the Moscow automated lines works on 24 May -- read by announcer]

[Text] Respected Comrade Viktor Vasilyevich Grishin, respected Secretary Comrade (Vitaliy Fedorovich Specibniy), respected Manager Comrade (Vladimir Pavlovich Servakhov), and dear employees of the Moscow automated lines works:

The DPRK party and state delegation, now on a visit to the USSR, a fraternal country, is spending significant days amid the special concern and warm hospitality of the CPSU, the Soviet Government, and people.

Today, the employees of the Moscow automated lines works named after the 50th anniversary of the formation of the Soviet Union are ardently welcoming us at this grand mass rally. I extend heartful thanks to you for warmly welcoming us with comradely friendship and amicable feelings, and to Comrade Viktor Vasilyevich Grishin and other comrades for delivering such excellent speeches. Your welcome of our delegation and this welcoming rally demonstrate the firm unity and friendship between the Korean and Soviet peoples. The consolidation and development of Korean-Soviet friendship are of important significance in promoting socialist and communist construction in our two countries and in defending peace and security in the Far East, Asia, and the world.

Korean-Soviet friendship has long historical roots. The peoples of our two countries are revolutionary comrades-in-arms and class brothers who have long established a firm alliance in the course of the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the socialist and communist cause. During the days of the arduous and ordeal-ridden anti-Japanese armed struggle, the Korean Communists and patriotic people staunchly struggled to defend the first socialist state in the world with armed force and to achieve the liberation of the fatherland against the Japanese imperialist aggressors. The Soviet people helped our people's cause of national liberation with their blood and rendered both material and spiritual assistance to our people, remaining firmly on their side during the period of the fatherland liberation war against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and during the difficult postwar period of rehabilitation. Today, too, the Soviet people invariably oppose the maneuvers of the imperialists to fabricate two Koreas and actively support our people's revolutionary cause of socialist construction and national reunification. The Korean people do not forget and are grateful for this.

Korean-Soviet friendship is solid and everlasting because it is based on militant friendship and internationalist solidarity forged between the two peoples in the struggle for the common goal and idea. Korean-Soviet friendship is firmly fixed by law in the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the two countries. We are very pleased that, thanks to the joint efforts of our Soviet comrades and ourselves, a new milestone for further expanding and developing the traditional friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries has been provided and the invincibility of socialist forces and the international communist movement has been powerfully displayed once again.

The Soviet people are a heroic people who had the honor of first paving the road to socialism in the world. For nearly 70 years, from the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution up to today, the Soviet people have trod an arduous, but honorable road of struggle under the banner of Lenin. The Soviet people successfully carried out revolutionary tasks in various stages, repulsing the repeated maneuvers of the class enemies at home and abroad for aggression, interference, subversive acts, and sabotage in the encirclement of imperialism and have successfully built a modern, powerful socialist state in the vast land of the Soviet Union which accounts for one-sixth of the earth. As we witnessed on our way to Moscow how powerful nature was being conquered by the people's creative labor even in the vast land of Siberia, we were deeply and firmly convinced that the power of socialism is great and the talent of the popular masses is boundless.

Closely united around the CPSU Central Committee led by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, the Soviet people are vigorously struggling to maintain their inheritance and consistency in policy and to complete developed socialism, upholding the decisions adopted at the 26th party congress and at the subsequent plenums of the party Central Committee. At this plant, too, we could witness with deep emotion that all employees were fiercely waging the movement of socialist competition for the prescheduled fulfillment of the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan by displaying their creativity and energy.

We highly value and warmly hail the great achievements attained by the fraternal Soviet people in revolution and construction.

We sincerely wish you greater success in the advance to strengthen the country's economic and defense power futher, to gratify the people's material and spiritual demand more smoothly, to complete developed socialism, and to march toward communism. Today, socialism has expanded worldwide and all socialist countries are contributing to strengthening the world's socialist forces through the success and experience they have achieved in revolution and construction.

Our party and people are actively contributing to mankind's common cause of remodeling and reforming the world by successfully carrying out the Korean revolution. In the northern half of our republic, an advanced socialist system has already been firmly established and the historic task of socialist industrialization has been brilliantly realized. Today, the Korean revolution is strenously developing at a new, higher stage under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the party center and our people's fighting spirit is very high. Our people are powerfully advancing to achieve the complete victory of socialism in our country and to expedite the future of communism, upholding the banner of the three revolutions of ideology, technology, and culture -- a general line of socialist and communist construction. We are reliably defending the eastern post of socialism, smashing the continuous maneuvers of imperialists for aggression and war, and struggling to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Over the past period, our party and the government of the republic have taken every opportunity to set forth the most realistic and reasonable ways to settle the Korean question peacefully and have made all efforts to solve the question of the country's reunification through dialogue and negotiatons. To settle the question of our country's reunification peacefully, the tense situation prevailing on the Korean peninsula should be relaxed and the U.S. imperialist aggressor occupying South Korean should be withdrawn. Even though many obstacles and difficulties are invariably laid on the road toward national reunification due to the maneuvers of the imperialists and their followers to fabricate two Koreas, our nation's long-cherished aspiration for national reunification will certainly be accomplished under conditions whch all Korean people unanimously desire for the reunification of the fatherland. The peoples of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries -- which stand together on the common front against imperialism -- and the world's progressive people support Korean unification.

Comrades and friends,

Today, checking and frustrating the imperialists' pollicy of aggression and war and defending the peace and security of the world are the most urgent tasks assigned to the socialist nations and all peace-loving people in the world. With united strength, the socialist nations and all peace-loving people in the world should resolutely struggle against the imperialists' policy of aggression and war. We consider that the peace proposals and initiatives put forward in recent years by the Soviet party and government to resolutely oppose the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war and to defend peace and security in Europe and the world are an important contribution to easing international tensions and averting a new world war. We actively support these proposals and initiatives.

We support the struggle of people in Asia, Africa, and Latin America against aggression and interference by imperialism and extend full support and encouragement to the people's antiwar and antinuuclear movement for peace, which is grōwing daily in Europe and broad areas of the world.

Socialism and communism are an invincible force representing the present era and the future of mankind and are growing and strengthening with each passing day.

If the world's progressive forces -- including the socialist forces, the international communist movement, the Nonaligned Movement, and the movement for national liberation -- pooled their strength in staunchly struggling, they could check and frustrate the imperialists' policy of aggression and war and defend the peace and security of the world.

In the future, too, as in the past, our party and people will be firmly united with the fraternal Soviet people and with the peoples of socialist countires, the world working class, peoples of nonaligned countries, and all peace-loving people in the world and staunchly fight for the victory of the cause of peace, democracy, national independence, socialism, and communism under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and under the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist struggle.

Long live permanent fraternal friendship and unity between the Korean and Soviet peoples!

Ustinov, O Chin-u Confer

PM251121 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 May 84 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Talk Held"]

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, met 24 May with Army General O Chin-u, member of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee Political Bureau Presidium and DPRK minister of the people's Armed Forces, who is in Moscow as a member of the DPRK party state delegation.

Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov and Army General O Chin-u had a friendly talk during which they examined questions of mutual interest. The talk was attended by Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, USSR first deputy defense minister and chief of the Armed Forces General Staff; Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; and other Soviet officers. Kim Tu-nam, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Politburo and section chief of the WPK Central Committee, also attended the talk.

DPRK Reporters Feted

SK270820 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] On 24 May, the publishing house of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs arranged a banquet for Korean reporters who were visiting the Soviet Union to cover the official good-will visit by the DPRK party-government delegation led by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president. Participating in this banquet on the Soviet side were representatives of central dailies and magazines, TASS and APN, and television and radio stations.

Kim Honors Soviet Soldier

SK252345 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1651 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 25 (KCNA) -- A decree of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea dated May 25 on awarding the DPRK title of Labour Hero to Comrade Ya.T. Novichenko, an internationalist soldier, was made public.

The decree says:

On awarding the DPRK title of Labour Hero to Comrade Ya.T. Novichenko, an internationalist soldier

Comrade Yakov Tikhonovich Novichenko, as an officer of the Soviet Red Army, had participated in the war for liberation of Korea against the Japanese imperialist aggression army, in the noble internationalist spirit and devotedly helped our people after liberation in the struggle for the building of a new country. In particular, he performed a distinguished feat by displaying self-sacrificing spirit and heroism in countering the heinous assault of reactionaries who tried to do harm to our revolution under the complicated situation right after liberation. His heroic feat is a shining symbol of the traditional Korean-Soviet friendship sealed with blood in the course of the common struggle against imperialism.

The DPRK party and state delegation had an emotion-charged meeting with Comrade Ya.T. Novichenko and highly estimated his feat during its visit to the Soviet Union.

The DPRK Central People's Committee awards the title of Labour Hero of the DPRK along with the gold medal (hammer and sickle) and the order of national flag first class to Comrade Yakov Tikhonovich Novichenko, highly estimating his heroic feat.

Kim Il-song

President

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang, May 25, 1984.

Moscow Talks End

PM290923 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 May 84 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Conclusion of Soviet-Korean Talks"]

[Text] The talks between Soviet leaders and the DPRK party and state delegation led by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party (WPK) Central Committee and president of the DPRK, ended 25 May in the Kremlin.

Taking part in the talks on the Soviet side were Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Comrade Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR foreign minister; Comrade Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister; Comrade Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Comrade Shubnikov, ambassador of the USSR to the DPRK. The talks were attended on the Korean side by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK; O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of the DPRK people's Armed Forces; Kang Song-san, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and premier of the DPRK Administrative Council; Yi Chong-ok, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and DPRK vice president; Kim Yong-nam, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy premier of the DPRK Administrative Council, and DPRK foreign minister; Kong Chin-tae, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and deputy premier of the DPRK Administrative Council; and Kwon Hui-kyong, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK ambassador to the USSR.

The two sides analyzed the entire set of friendly and cooperative relations between the Soviet Union and the DPRK, and noted with satisfaction the progressive [postupatelnoye] development of these relations. The links between the two countries in various spheres of party, state, economic, and social life are becoming wider and deeper. The two sides will continue to do everything to promote the development of such links on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, equality, and mutual consideration for one another's interests.

In this context, practical measures directed toward expanding and deepening cooperation between the Soviet Union and the DPRK were examined during the talks in Moscow.

The USSR and the DPRK, as the participants in the talks stressed, will continue to conduct an unswerving policy in favor of peace and international security, and one which deals a firm rebuff to the aggressive designs of imperialism. They will struggle insistently and vigorously for the settlement of international conflicts and crisis situations through peaceful, political means. Together with other socialist and peace-loving states, they will do everything to stop the arms race, remove the nuclear threat from mankind, and achieve a more healthy international political climate.

The Soviet and Korean sides are convinced that the visit to the Soviet Union by the DPRK party and state delegation that has taken place and the talks, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, will serve the further development and strengthening of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the Korean Workers Party and between the USSR and the DPRK, which correspond to the vital interests of the Soviet and Korean peoples and world socialism as a whole.

Kim Il-song, on behalf of the DPRK leadership, invited Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, to visit the DPRK on a friendly visit. The invitation was gratefully accepted. The time of the visit will be agreed upon later through diplomatic channels.

Present at the talks were:

On the Soviet side -- O.B. Rakhmanin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee Department; V.V. Sharapov, assistant to the CPSU Central Committee general secretary; M.N. Smirnovskiy, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee Department; M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister; I.A. Rogachev, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry collegium;

On the Korean side -- Pak Nam-ki, chief of a WPK Central Committee section; Yi Chong-mok, DPRK first deputy foreign minister; (Ten Khi-den), chief of the Foreign Relations Administration (the DPRK president's office); Yi Hwa-son, deputy chief of a WPK Central Committee section.

Delegation Leaves Moscow

PM29096 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 May 84 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Departure From Moscow"]

[Text] The DPRK party and state delegation led by Kim Il-song left Moscow today. The delegation was in our country on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers.

Before they left, a departure ceremony was held for the delegation on the square by the great Kremlin Palace at the Kremlin, where the state flags of the DPRK and USSR had been hoisted. Kim Il-song and the members of the delegation were seen off by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko. Comrades Tikhonov, Gorbachev, Gromyko, Ustinov, Kuznetsov, Rusakov, Ryzhkov, and other officials took part in the ceremony. Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko bade a warm farewell to Kim Il-song and members of the delegation.

From the Kremlin the motorcade, which was accompanied by a motorcycle escort of honor, headed for the station. The state flags of the DPRK and USSR and banners proclaiming messages of greeting were displayed on the streets and squares along the route. The delegation was greeted by Muscovites.

Belorusskiy station in the capital: Comrades Tikhonov, Gromyko, Ustinov, Kuznetsov, and Rusakov came here to see off Kim Il-song and other members of the delegation. The commander of the honor guard delivered his report. The state anthems of the two countries were played. Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov and Kim Il-song reviewed the line of Soviet soldiers.

The party and state officials of the DPRK were also seen off by Comrade Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; USSR Ministers B.V. Balmont, V.M. Kamentsev, N.S. Konarev, and N.N. Tarasov; Ya.P. Ryabov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; S.A. Losev, general director of TASS; O.B. Rakhmanin, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; V.F. Promyslov, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom; G.K. Tsinev, first deputy chairman of the USSR KGB; M.N. Smirnovskiy, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister; D.S. Nikiforov and I.A. Rogachev, department chiefs at the USSR Foreign Ministry; and other officials. The delegation is being accompanied by B. Yazkuliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Yu.Ye. Eokin, general secretary of the USSR Foreign Ministry, and N.M. Shubnikov, USSR ambassador to the DPRK.

The delegation was seen off by Korean students and post-graduates studying in the country's higher educational establishments. The departure ceremony ended with a march-past by the honor guard. Pioneers presented bouquets of flowers to Kim Il-song and members of the delegation.

On the station platform Comrades Tikhonov,Gromyko, Ustinov, Kuznetsov, and Rusakov bade a warm farewell to Kim Il-song and the members of the delegation.

Delegation Visits Minsk

LD261354 Moscow TASS in English 1346 GMT 26 May 84

[Text] Minsk, May 26 TASS -- A party and state delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, President of the DPRK Kim Il-song arrived in the Belorussian capital, Minsk, today. The collective of the Minsk tractor builders gave a warm welcome at the tractor works to Kim Il-song, other party and state leaders of the DPRK. On the same day the guests left for Brest.

Minsk Official's Banquet Speech

SK271038 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 27 May 84

[Text] Minsk May 26 (KCNA) -- N.N. Slyunkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia, made a speech at a grand banquet arranged on May 26 by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Government of Belorussia in honour of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Saying he was happy to note that the working people of the DPRK have registered big successes in socialist construction under the leadership of the Workers Party of Korea and its Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il-song, he went on: We are well aware of the Korean people's just struggle to make the U.S. occupationist forces withdraw from South Korea and create conditions for a peaceful, democratic reunification of the country free from outside interference. The Belorussian people express solidarity for this struggle. Our representatives at the international organisations including the United Nations have invariably supported and will support in the future, too, this just demand of the DPRK.

We are convinced that the traditional friendly and cooperative relations between the Soviet Union and the DPRK, between the CPSU and the WPK will develop in the future, too, in the interests of the common struggle for the wellbeing of our peoples, for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism, against the dangerous manoeuvres of U.S. and other imperialists and for peace and security of the peoples in Asia and the rest of the world, on the principle of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The official goodwill visit to the Soviet Union by the DPRK party and state delegation, the talks and meetings in the Kremlin between Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko and Comrade Kim Il-song are great events in the Soviet-Korean relations and will contribute to further strengthening and developing the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the WPK, between the Soviet Union and the DPRK.

He proposed a toast to the good health and long life of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and to the friendship, cooperation and solidarity between the CPSU and the WPK, between the Soviet and Korean peoples.

Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council, spoke next at the banquet. Now the people in our homeland warmly hail with great joy the historical meetings between the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, the results of the talks between the party and state delegations of the DPRK and the Soviet Union and the successful visit of our delegation to the Soviet Union, he said, and went on:

The official goodwill visit to the Soviet Union by the party and state delegation of our republic led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is an epochal event worthy of special record in the history of traditional friendship between our two parties, two countries and two peoples and greatly contributes to consolidating the unity of the socialist countries and the international communist movement and the cause of world peace.

During our visit this time we could witness that all the working people everywhere we went in the Soviet Union are vigorously waging a sacred struggle to increase the economic potential and defence capabilities of the country and realize the party's programme of peace, firmly united around the leadership of the party and state headed by respected Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko.

The traditional relations of friendship firmly forged between the two peoples by fraternity and revolutionary sense of obligation are alliance of kith and kin that would not change for ever under whatever trials. The Korean people will always cherish the traditional relations of friendship with the fraternal Soviet people and make all efforts to constantly consolidate and develop them.

He proposed a toast to the everlasting friendship and unity between the Korean and Soviet peoples and to the good health and long life of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Delegation Departs USSR

LD270555 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0540 GMT 27 May 84

[Text] Brest 27 May (TASS) -- The DPRK party and state delegation led by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and president of the DPRK, which was on an official friendly visit to the USSR at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers, left by train today for the Polish People's Republic.

Stops in Poland

LD290942 Moscow TASS in English 0923 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Warsaw May 29 TASS -- The party and state delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea headed by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, president of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, has completed its official friendly visit to the Polish People's Republic.

At the central railway station in Warsaw Kim Il-song and members of the delegation were seen off by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, and other officials, the news agency PAP reports.

Kim Sends Chernenko Telegram

PM290927 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 84 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Expression of Profound Thanks"]

[Text] Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a telegram to Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The message reads:

We are leaving your country with the successful conclusion of our visit to the Soviet Union amid the warm welcome and hospitality of the Communist Party, Government and people of the Soviet Union.

Through meetings and talks with you, we have deepened comradely friendship and mutual understanding still further and achieved good fruits in all matters discussed.

I express deep thanks once again to you and, through you, to the Central Committee of the Communist Party, Government and people of the Soviet Union for particular hospitality to us, the deep concern shown to us for our successful visit to the Soviet Union, and the active support expressed to our people in the cause of national unification. [obyedineniye]

The visit to the Soviet Union of the party and state delegation of the DPRK marked an epochal occasion in consolidating and developing onto a higher stage the traditional friendship and solidarity between our two parties, two countries and two peoples based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Expressing satisfaction with this, I sincerely wish you and the Soviet people even greater success in the future struggle to complete a developed socialism and defend peace in Europe and the world in accordance with the decisions of the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the decisions of the ensuing plenary meetings of the Party Central Committee.

NODONG SINMUN CITED ON KIM'S 'HISTORIC' VISIT

PM241336 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 May 84 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "To a New Level"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 May -- The DPRK press assesses the official friendly visit to the USSR by a DPRK party and state delegation headed by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee and president of the DPRK, as an event of historic significance in the development of Soviet-Korean relations. The WPK Central Committee newspaper NODONG SINMUN expresses confidence, in an editorial today, that it will raise to a new, even higher level the traditional relations of friendship and cohesion between the two countries' peoples and will promote their further widening and development on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The fraternal Soviet people, the newspaper notes, are a great people who, under the leadership of the Bolshevik party created by V.I. Lenin, accomplished a socialist revolution for the first time in history. Today Soviet people are working selflessly to improve the developed socialist society under CPSU leadership, implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

The CPSU and the Soviet Government are conducting an active struggle against imperialism's aggressive intrigues and in defense of peace and security in Europe and throughout the world, and resolutely rebuff the imperialists' attempts to undermine the present equilibrium of forces and achieve military superiority. The Korean people fully support the just measures and constructive initiatives of the Soviet Union's party and government to defend peace in the world.

The Soviet Union resolutely condemns military provocations against the DPRK by the American imperialists and their South Korean puppets. The fraternal Soviet people's support inspires the Korean people in the struggle for the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea and the country's independent, peaceful unification.

The DPRK and the Soviet Union, the newspaper notes, are allies linked by class bonds in the struggle to achieve common goals and ideals. The widening and strengthening of friendship, cohesion, and cooperation between our peoples makes a weighty contribution to strengthening socialist forces on the planet. Our people value these fraternal relations. The strengthening of Korean-Soviet friendship is the WPK's unchanging policy.

The Korean people will continue to make active efforts to strengthen friendship and cohesion with the USSR and will always be ready to march shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet people in the common struggle against imperialism and for the triumph of the great cause of socialism and communism, NODONG SINMUN stresses.

CEAUSESCU TO PAY WORKING VISIT IN JUNE

LD271323 Moscow TASS in English 1406 GMT 27 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 27 TASS -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Socialist Republic of Romania, will arrive in the Soviet Union for a working visit at the beginning of June, this year, at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

HONECKER-KULIKOV MEETING IN BERLIN NOTED

LD251839 Moscow TASS in English 1827 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Berlin May 25 TASS -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED), received today Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states.

Discussed during the friendly conversation were questions of cooperation between the armies of the Warsaw Treaty member-states and of further strengthening the brotherhood-in-arms.

General of the Army Heinz Hoffmann, member of the Political Bureau of the SED Central Committee and national defense minister of the GDR, was present at the meeting.

DOLGIKH MEETS CHEBRIKOV ON RETURN FROM GDR

LD261907 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 26 May 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Comrade Chebrikov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Committee for State Security, who has been on a short friendly visit to the GDR at the invitation of the SED Central Committee, Council of Ministers, and the GDR has been received by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

Talks were held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere. Erich Honecker presented the Karl Marx Order to Comrade Chebrikov for his services to the cause of developing and deepening fraternal cooperation between the GDR and the USSR.

Comrade Chebrikov returned to Moscow today. He was met at the airport by Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat and other officials.

TRYBUNA LUDU CITED ON CONTINUED SUBVERSION

PM271352 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 May 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Impotent Malice"]

[Text] Warsaw, 24 May -- The failure of the counterrevolution's plans in Poland, the advancing process of stabilization in the country's life, and the noticeable improvement in the economy -- all this generates hatred and malice inside the West's subversive centers and among their accomplices in Poland, TRYBUNA LUDU writes.

They have at long last understood that the antisocialist conspiracy against Poland has collapsed. Nevertheless, life shows that the subversive centers have not given up their plans to overthrow socialism in Poland and are appealing increasingly loudly for the development of a "new program" for struggle against the people's power.

Writing recently in the Paris-published KULTURA, one of the main anti-Polish centers, A. Michnik, "theoretician" of domestic reaction, recommended that the underground draw up long-term plans.

All the traitors to the motherland, TRYBUNA LUDU notes, are united by the fact that all of them are living on generous handouts from anticommunist centers, which are illegally sending to Poland not only money but also technical means to conduct hostile propaganda.

PZPR DELEGATION'S 22-26 MAY VISIT OUTLINED

LD262027 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1300 GMT 26 May 84

[Text] At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee a delegation of PZPR party workers led by Henryk Bednarski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, visited the Soviet Union from 22 to 26 May. During the visit to the land of the soviets, the Polish comrades examined CPSU work experience in the field of learning, education, and ideology. They also held talks at the CPSU Central Committee Departments of Science and Higher Education and of Propaganda, at Novosibirsk Oblast CPSU committee, at the USSR Ministry of Higher Education, at the USSR Ministry of Education, at the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and at the Siberian branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences. They also visited a number of educational institutions.

The delegation members were received by Mikhail Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who held a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

GRISHIN SEES OFF SOFIA CITY COMMITTEE DELEGATION

LD251250 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0750 GMT 25 May 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] A delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party Sofia City Committee led by Comrade Georgiyev, first secretary of the Sofia City Party Committee, left Moscow today. The delegation was visiting our country at the invitation of the Moscow Gorkom. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, and other officials.

BULGARIAN ARMY PARTY WORKERS PAY VISIT 14-19 MAY

PM250841 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 May 84 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Bulgarian Party Workers' Visit"]

[Text] A delegation of Bulgarian People's Army party workers headed by Major General I. Stefanov, chief of the Propaganda and Agitation Administration and deputy chief of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army, was in the Soviet Union from 14 through 19 May at the invitation of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

At the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate there was an exchange of experience in questions of ideological work among the servicemen of the two fraternal armies.

In the Kiev Military District the delegation familiarized itself with the activity of the district Political Directorate, the organization of party political work, and the tasks being solved by the district's troops in their implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and June (1983) and subsequent CPSU Central Committee Plenums.

The guests visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and the "V.I. Lenin office and apartment in the Kremlin" museum, acquainted themselves with monuments to the Soviet people's revolutionary, combat, and labor glory, and saw the sights in Moscow and Kiev.

The Bulgarian People's Army delegation was received by Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. Lieutenant General B.P. Utkin, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and other senior political workers participated in the conversation, which took place in a warm and cordial atmosphere.

The Bulgarian party workers left for home on 19 May.

ROMANOV TOURS CSSR EXHIBITION IN MOSCOW

LD251343 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Comrade Romanov, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, visited Czechoslovakia's Elektroexpo CSSR-84 exhibition in Moscow. The exhibition presents articles of the electronic, radio, and electrical engineering industry, computer systems, and means of communication, as well as checking-and-measuring medical and domestic apparatus.

In a conversation that took place during the tour of the exhibition, the great significance of deepening socialist integration and cooperation and the need for further development of scientific-technical cooperation between the CEMA member-countries was emphasized.

BULGARIAN PAPER HITS PRC ACTIONS AGAINST SRV

PM271349 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 May 84 Second Edition p 3

["Own Information" report: "Bulgarian Newspaper's Commentary"]

[Text] The Bulgarian newspaper NARODNA ARMIYA has published a commentary on Beijing's encroachments on Socialist Vietnam's territorial integrity and sovereignty. These hostile actions by the Chinese authorities and the crude violations of elementary norms of international law by them, the commentary says, increase tension in Southeast Asia and pose a threat to the peaceful life of the peoples in the region.

It is a noteworthy fact that the escalation of China's armed provocations against the SRV coincided with U.S. President Reagan's visit to Beijing, during which there was much talk about "parallel interests with China," the newspaper points out. The serious violations of Vietnam's border by Chinese troops indicate that there has been no change in the PRC's policy toward the Indochinese countries and that Beijing is the main U.S. ally in exacerbating the situation in Southeast Asia.

The aggressive actions against Socialist Vietnam, the fanning of the "Kampuchea question," the attempts to restore the Pol Pot regime that exterminated 3 million Kampucheans, the arms deliveries and provision of instructors to counterrevolutionary gangs operating against Democratic Afghanistan -- Washington is calculating on these and other aspects of Chinese policy for the implementation of its long-term goal -- namely, to attract China into the camp of the "strategic allies" of imperialism, which has proclaimed a "crusade" against the USSR and the socialist countries -- the author writes.

As bait Washington has given the PRC the opportunity to purchase technology and equipment, including reactors for nuclear power stations.

The latest facts indicate that China is continuing its attempts to establish long-term military cooperation in parallel with its political rapprochement with the United States. This cooperation is aimed against the USSR and the peace-loving Southeast Asian countries, as is indicated by Beijing's aggressive actions against the SRV.

Nevertheless, people who want to "teach lessons" to independent states, the newspaper emphasizes, should remember the lessons of history. The Vietnamese people are supported by the world's peace-loving forces, which resolutely condemn the Chinese authorities' encroachments on the SRV's sovereignty and territorial integrity and insist that they be stopped immediately.

The SRV Government has repeatedly offered to conduct serious and businesslike talks with the PRC Government, wishing to settle all questions of bilateral relations by peaceful means. It has repeatedly offered the conclusion of a nonaggression treaty between the SRV and the PRC. This approach, and not military confrontation, would correspond best of all with the Chinese people's interests and the interests of peace and security in Asia, the commentary says in conclusion.

BRIEFS

TASHKENT-VARNA AIR ROUTE -- A new international route, Tashkent-Varna, has been inaugurated. The distance of over 3,500 km is covered in 5 hours without landing by a TU-154 passenger aircraft. The flights from Tashkent will be made every Sunday. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1950 GMT 20 May 84 LD]

SOVIET GAS SUPPLIES TO WEST EUROPE INCREASING

PM251151 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 84 Second Edition p 6

[Own correspondent B. Orekhov dispatch under the rubric "East-West: Dialogue, Trade, Ties": "Baumgarten's Billions"]

[Text] Baumgarten-Vienna, May -- You will find the name of this settlement on by no means every geographic map of Austria. Some 20-3- houses -- that is the entire extent of Baumgarten. On the other hand, it is marked in bold letters on all the energy maps and charts of West Europe. It is the location of the biggest gas compressor and gas-metering station not only in Austria, but in all of Europe. It is here that Soviet natural gas, which has been conveyed to Uzhgorod along the "Severnoye Siyaniye," "Bratstvo," and "Soyuz" gas pipelines and transported on across Czechoslovak territory by means of four local gas pipelines that emerge onto Austrian territory near Baumgarten, arrives on the territory of West Europe.

The neatly mown lawns dividing Baumgarten's production buildings and installations are covered with fresh, May greenery. There is a rhythmic throbbing in the humid, dense, warm air. It is the sound of aircraft turbines working -- they have been "grounded" by designers and adapted for pumping gas.

Along the long corridor in the station's single-story office block, the doors bear nameplates on which I read Austrian, Russian, Czech, French, and Italian names. The Baumgarten station itself is the property of the Austrian state nationalized oil and gas company -- Oe.M.V. The foreign names on the nameplates belong to representatives of various countries working here -- the countries that have an interest in the gas passing through the station's installations.

However, first it is better that we should listen to the tale of one of the Baumgarten veterans -- gray-haired, smart Erwin Wachter, leader of an Oe.M.V. department and, at the same time, its chief dispatcher:

"First, a few words about why Baumgarten has come to play such an important role in Europe's gas supply. The point is that in the early fifties, a gas deposit was discovered here that proved to be the largest yet discovered on Austrian territory. The deposit extends into neighboring Czechoslovakia (Baumgarten is some 3 km from the Czechoslovak border). We quickly found a common language with our neighbors and have been jointly working the deposit since the end of the fifties. That was why a gas compressor station was soon built here. And when the agreement was concluded between the Soviet Union and Austria in 1968 -- the USSR's first agreement with any West European country on deliveries of Soviet gas -- it just so happened that Baumgarten was selected as the 'inlet valve' for your gas destined for Austria.

"Incidentally, it was this station's existence that made it possible to commence deliveries without delay: The agreement was signed 1 June 1968, and a regular gas supply began just 3 months later, on 1 September. And the appetite for Soviet gas, which later appeared in other West European countries, was largely stimulated precisely by our Austrian-Soviet agreement. There followed Soviet contracts with Italy, France, the FRG..."

The latter circumstance, Erwin Wachter said, resulted in the considerable expansion of the Baumgarten station, an increase in its capacity, and in equipping it with the latest technology.

Today three large modern gas pipelines head westward from here. The first carries fuel for consumption in Austria itself. The second -- the "Transaustria" -- conveys it to Italy. A branch line has been constructed from it into Yugoslavia. Later a third gas pipeline was constructed -- the "Westaustria Gasleitung," along which Soviet "blue fuel" is delivered to France across FRG territory (the (MEGAL) system).

Yes, Engineer Wachter is convinced that precisely this sort of pooling of efforts by the Soviet Union and Austria gave a powerful boost to the development of the gas economy both in his own country and in the majority of West European countries.

One of the nameplates in the station's office block bears the name of Yuriy Zaytsev. He is the representative of the USSR Gas Industry Ministry and "Soyuzgazeksport" in Austria. His workday begins early. First he has to quickly gather up the customers' requests for gas over the next 24 hours, summarize them, and coordinate them by special line with Prague, where the central dispatching point is located. Then he must constantly monitor the level of the gas flow, its correct distribution, and its quality.

Everything advanced that can be seen nowadays in the world's gas-metering and gas compressor stations has been assembled here in Baumgarten. The most modern computers have been installed in a room where a special microclimate is maintained. Another room contains today's most sophisticated instruments to analyze the quality of the gas passing through. And alongside that, the world's most powerful compressors hum...

The beginning of each month, Yuriy Zaytsev sits down with his foreign colleagues at a long table in the station's conference room. The results of the past month's work are summed up -- the amount of gas delivered and distributed, its quality, possible interruptions in work (which, incidentally, never happen through the fault of the Soviet side), and the prospects and plans for the coming month.

I do not wish to weary the reader with a lot of figures, but it is simply essential to cite some.

In 1968 -- the year the Soviet-Austrian contract was signed -- Austria received 142 million cubic meters of gas from our country. In 1981 -- already 3.3 billion cubic meters. In all, during the period from 1 September 1968 through 1 December 1983, the Baumgarten compressors have pumped 115 billion cubic meters of "blue fuel" into Austria, Yugoslavia, Italy, and France. And whereas, in all, our country now supplies approximately 25 billion cubic meters of gas to West European countries every year, Baumgarten accounts for 16 billion of them.

On 1 July 1984, the compressor plants of the Baumgarten "valve to West Europe" will receive gas which will begin arriving in Austria along the recently constructed Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline. The "Alpine Republic" will be one of the first West European countries to receive Urengoy gas.

SOLOMENTSEV-LED DELEGATION VISITS FINLAND

Comparison of Departure

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 26 May in its Second Edition on page 4 carries a TASS report entitled "To the Finnish Communists' Congress". It has been compared to the Moscow Domestic Service Russian version published in the 25 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page G 5, under the heading "Solomentsev Heads Delegation to Finland", and is found to contain the following names in the sendoff party: "N.Ye. Kruchina, CPSU Central Committee administrator, K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, and senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, and senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee."

SKP Congress Opens

LD252153 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 25 May 84

[Excerpt] The 20th Congress of the Finnish Communist Party [SKP] opened in Helsinki today. Our correspondent Aleksandr Pogodin reports:

[Pogodin] The 340 delegates to the regular congress of Finland's Communists have gathered here in Kulttuuritalo Hall. The CPSU delegation headed by Comrade Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, is in the hall along with the representatives of a number of other fraternal parties.

The SKP Central Committee's report, the discussion of problems of domestic and foreign policy, and the adoption of corresponding resolutions are on the agenda. Comrade Kajanoja, chairman of the party, delivered the report. He called for the congress to be held under the banner of unifying the ranks of the party on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism, fraternal friendship with the CPSU, the struggle for the vital interests of the working people, and peace and social progress.

SKP Chairman Speaks

LD252039 Moscow TASS in English 1714 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Helsinki May 25 TASS -- The safeguarding of peace on earth has become the topical task of entire mankind, said Chairman of the Communist Party of Finland [SKP] Jouko Kajanoja. He delivered a report at the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of Finland that opened here today. The imperialist circles, above all the Reagan administration, are striving to reverse the course of history and to achieve military superiority over socialist countries to conduct the policy from the positions of strength. This is being done contrary to the common sense, without considering the fact that this course jeopardizes life on earth.

In the military sphere and on security matters the Communist Party of Finland has all reason to continue adhering to the chosen course and to share the stand of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the sole right stand, coming out in support of their peaceful initiative and waging the struggle against any attempts of the forces of imperialism to achieve military superiority, said the chairman of the Communist Party of Finland.

The most important internationalist task of the Communist Party of Finland is contributing to Finland playing an ever more significant role on the international arena, said the chairman of the Communist Party of Finland. It is necessary to wage the struggle for the continuation of the process started by the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, to promote tirelessly the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe. The 1948 Soviet-Finnish Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance which is of much importance for the Finnish people, and the striving for safeguarding peace constitute a durable foundation for the victory of the peaceful and active foreign policy also in future.

The head of the CPSU delegation at the congress, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Party Control Committee at the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Solomentsev addressed the evening meeting and was warmly welcomed by those present. He read out the message of greetings of the CPSU Central Committee to the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of Finland. The message was welcomed with stormy applause.

Solomentsev Makes Address

LD261222 Moscow TASS in English 1147 GMT 26 May 84

[Text] Helsinki May 26 TASS -- Mikhail Solomentsev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Party Control Committee under the CPSU Central Committee, the head of the CPSU delegation, has made a speech here at the current 20th Congress of the Communist Party of Finland (SKP).

He conveyed fraternal greetings to the delegates to the congress and all Finnish Communists from the multi-million party of great Lenin and its Central Committee as well as heartfelt wishes of successes, unity and cohesion of the SKP ranks, of the broadening of its influence among the masses in the struggle for the vital interests and rights of the working people, for peace and social progress.

Mikhail Solomentsev emphasized that the U.S. Administration, resorting to completely false assertions as to the so-called "Soviet military threat", openly strains after world domination and for the sake of that unceasingly spirals up the arms race which is fraught with the danger of a nuclear catastrophe to mankind. The ruling circles of the United States of America declare new and new areas of the globe to be the sphere of U.S. "vital interests" and, using gross diktat and overt violence, trample the sovereign rights of whole peoples. This is evidenced by the tragedy of Grenada, by the foreign invaders' barbarious actions in Lebanon, by endless threats to Syria, by the undeclared war against Nicaragua, and by a whole number of other acts of international terrorism which U.S. imperialism has made a state policy.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, as Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, emphasized, "The Central Committee of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government in their foreign-policy activities are invariably guided by the concern for peace and by the lofty principles of socialism", Mikhail Solomentsev said. As you know, Konstantin Chernenko in his speeches has formulated a whole set of constructive and large-scale initiatives the implementation of which could lead to restraining the arms race and to radically improving the international situation. The USSR's proposal that the nuclear powers agree to subordinate their relationships and their conduct in the world arena to certain norms is of particular importance in the present-day conditions.

If the nuclear powers really undertake to do that, international security, including that of the countries which do not possess such deadly weapons, would grow substantially stronger. The only aim of this and of all other initiatives of the USSR is to preserve and strengthen peace in the interests of all the peoples on earth.

We proceed from the premise, the head of the CPSU delegation said, that at present it is not yet late to stop the dangerous course of the development of events. It can be stated with particular satisfaction that the intranquil situation in the world has not affected relations between the Soviet Union and Finland. This has become possible first of all due to the fact that our relationships are based on the firm foundation of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, the treaty which was concluded by our countries in 1948 and which last year was extended for a period right up to the beginning of next millennium.

We also fully share the pronouncement by President Mauno Koivisto that the treaty has a considerable effect on security in the area of northern Europe.

The CPSU highly values the contribution of the Communist Party of Finland to the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples. We hope the Finnish Communists jointly with representatives of all political forces of Finland, which regard the goodneighbourliness and friendship with the Soviet Union as a great historical achievement of the Finnish people, will issue a rebuff to any attempts, wherever they come from, at weakening this friendship.

The Soviet people confidently looks into the future. Both our achievements and immense opportunities which open up before us at the historical stage of the perfection of developed socialism will find reflection in a new edition of the party's programme which is now being prepared by a decision of the 26th Congress of the CPSU.

Much attention at your congress is devoted to matters of ideological-political and organizational rallying of the party. This is quite rightful.

Our movement, the communist movement, remains the most influential force of our times. Notwithstanding the difficulties and temporary deviations of its individual sections, the world revolutionary process continues to gather strength making new and new gains.

Success in the struggle against imperialism and reaction, for peace, democracy and freedom of the peoples depends to a great extent on the cohesion of our Communist ranks, on the unity of the Communists' views and actions.

From the entire experience of the communist movement it follows that the Communists' triumphs are inseparably connected with their devotion to Marxism-Leninism, with the art of creatively applying it in practice. And, vice versa, a departure from our revolutionary theory, the lack of skill to use it and the slackening of attention to concrete work to strengthen the unity of the party ranks, lead, as experience shows, to errors, setbacks and defeats.

The Soviet Communists express confidence that the delegates to the 20th Congress of the SKP, fulfilling the will of the party members and party organizations that elected them delegates to the congress and an overwhelming majority of whom come out in favour of securing that the party be united on the basis of Marxist-Leninist, international principles, will do everything necessary to strengthen the ideological, political and organizational foundations of the party and to ensure the unity of its ranks, the head of the CPSU delegation said in conclusion.

The 20th Congress of the Communist Party of Finland continues its work.

Congress Closes

LD271431 Moscow TASS in English 1417 GMT 27 May 84

[Text] Helsinki May 27 TASS -- The 20th Congress of the Communist Party of Finland (SKP) which was held in "Kulttuuritalo," under the motto "Peace, labour, democracy and socialism" came to a close today.

The difficulties which the Communist Party of Finland has been experiencing in the past years manifested themselves during the congress. This has found reflection both in some documents of the congress and during the election of the party's leading bodies.

The congress passed a resolution on the international situation and adopted a number of other documents.

Solomentsev Visits Memorial

LD281543 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] A CPSU delegation led by Comrade Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, which took part in the work of the 20th Congress of the Finnish Communist Party, today laid flowers at a memorial plague set up on a house in the center of Helsinki on Hakaniementori Square, where Vladimir Ilich Lenin, leader of the proletarian revolution, lived in the autumn of 1917. Comrade Solomentsev acquainted himself with exhibits of the museum in the flat and made an entry in the book for distinguished visitors.

IRISH OPPOSITION TO REAGAN VISIT VIEWED

LD282219 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] At a news conference in Dublin, the organizations that object to President Reagan's coming visit to Ireland have made public plans for manifestations of protest against Washington's policy of building up arms and interfering in the affairs of other nations and regions. They said they would hold such manifestations during President Reagan's stay. THE WASHINGTON POST has described the campaign against Reagan as one of the major political problems facing Ireland. May we add that the coming visit is growing into an acute problem for the White House as well? The international prestige of the White House incumbent is in for another blow. After all, it's an open secret that Reagan masterminded the trip to Ireland as an election propaganda show. The main role in such a show is assigned not to the people of Ireland. There are 25,000 Irish-Americans in the United States, and their votes may play a big role in the elections next November. For that reason, the presidential visit will be highlighted by the news media, including the major American TV networks. That is the reason why the U.S. President is advertising his Irish roots, that go deep in history, and why, as he said himself, he intends to visit the Ballyporeon village in Tipperary County in the memory of ancestors.

The Irish Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament [CND], too, is getting ready for the presidential visit to Tipperary. Word has seeped out that CND-ers will take to the country a mockup of the American Pershing II missile. They said they intended to demonstrate their protest against the deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe. Indeed, Pershings and cruises are seen by many in Ireland as the symbol of Reagan's militarist policy, a policy that jeopardizes general peace and Ireland itself. Professor John Murphy, the famous Irish scientist and public figure, has said Reagan is a head of the world's only nation that is building up the threat of a globar nuclear holocaust. Professor Murphy explained why the White House incumbent would be met with large-scale demonstrations of protest by saying that hospitality cannot be given to a man who nurses the morbid ideas of unleashing a so-called limited nuclear war on Europe and who persists in demanding that more should be spent on his arms buildup. The Irish scientist believes President Reagan bears the main responsibility for the present round of the cold war.

Characteristically, similar statements have been made by representatives of various trends in the Irish public and political life. A number of Irish MP's intend to boycott Reagan's address at a special joint sitting of the two houses of Parliament in the republic. In protest against the decision of the leaders of the National University of Ireland to make Reagan an honorary doctor of law, a number of scientists have given away their honorary degrees.

The Irish theologians' association has unanimously passed a resolution to condemn Washington for its help to repressive and facist regimes in various parts of the world. And, finally, many in Ireland link Reagan's visit with the problem of their country's neutrality, and with good reason: It is well known that Washington would like to draw Ireland into NATO. In exchange for this, incidentally, the United States cynically hints at the possibility of its assistance in settling the crisis of Ulster.

Reagan's concept of a so-called limited nuclear war in Europe, in accordance with which Ireland grows notably more important for NATO armchair strategists, is viewed by the thinking Irish as Washington's utterly dangerous encroachment on their country's status of neutrality.

The U.S. President hopes to use Ireland and its people in his political interests. Will anything come of it? We believe the mounting campaign of protest is proof that Reagan is in for a disappointment. The campaign of protest against the visit is drawing in more political, trade union, and public organizations. The Irish campaign against Reagan's foreign policy is collecting signatures under a protest petition.

SPANISH PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISITS MOSCOW

LD282136 Moscow TASS in English 1913 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 28 TASS -- A delegation from the Senate of the Spanish Parliament led by Senate Chairman Federico Jose Carvajal arrived in Moscow today at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Later today it paid a visit to the USSR Supreme Soviet. In a conversation there they shared desire was expressed to further develop inter-parliamentary links between the two countries, which contribute to the development of Soviet-Spanish relations.

Presents Award to Chernenko

LD291119 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 29 TASS -- Jose Federico de Carvajal, chairman of the Senate of the General Cortes (Parliament) of Spain and leader of the visiting delegation of the Senate now staying in the Soviet Union at the initiation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, today presented in the Kremlin "The Gold Medal of the Senate of the General Cortes of Spain" to Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. This medal is awarded to heads of state in recognition of their outstanding services, especially in defense of peace.

Addressing Konstantin Chernenko, Jose Federico de Carvajal said:

First of all, Mr President, I would like to thank, through you, the entire Soviet people for the excellent reception given us here, in the Soviet Union.

We know that our visit is taking place under difficult conditions since the situation in the world is now very tense. In this connection, we expect our visit, besides helping to improve our bilateral relations, to be our joint contribution to improving the world situation. We are here as representatives of our Constitution, a Constitution long awaited by our people since it impels us to work for peace and for the harmonious development of our people.

We are also staying here in order to carry out an honorable mission entrusted to us by the President of our Senate, namely to hand you the Gold Medal of the Senate, which up to now was presented to only two persons -- the king of Spain, Juan Carlos I, and the President of the United States of Mexico.

Konstantin Chernenko expressed gratitude for the high award bestowed on him by the Senate of the General Cortes of Spain. I regard it, the president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet said, as recognition of the wholesome influence on world affairs and of the consistent peaceful policy of the Soviet Union, and at the same time, as evidence of the commitments of Spain and its people to the cause of detente and the development of peaceful cooperation among states.

We in the Soviet Union note with satisfaction that this kind of relationship is taking shape between our country and Spain. This has been confirmed once again by the recent visit to the USSR by the Spanish head of state, King Juan Carlos I, and Queen Sofia. We are convinced that the results of this visit will facilitate better mutual understanding and the further deepening of cooperation between our countries and peoples. The stay of your delegation in the Soviet Union is among the confirmations of this.

In conclusion, Konstantin Chernenko thanked the Spanish side once again for the honor bestowed upon him, wished prosperity and happiness to the friendly Spanish people, and a pleasant and useful stay in the USSR to the members of the Senate delegation.

The award ceremony was attended on the Soviet side by: Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union; Comrade Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities; Comrade Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Aleksandrov, Bokareva, and Masol, deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union; Comrade Karpov, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities; and on the Spanish side by: Rodriguez, Gaminde, Laborda, Rubial, Fernandez, Sala Canadel, Cercos, and Azkarraga, members of the Cortes Senate delegation; and Xifra de Ocerin, Spanish ambassador to the USSR.

RESOLUTIONS OF SPD CONGRESS IN FRG REPORTED

PM231411 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 May 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Ye. Korolev dispatch under the rubric "On a Current Topic": "On Results of SPD Congress"]

[Text] Bonn -- The latest Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] congress is concluding its work in Essen with a discussion on the draft new Party Program. The congress was addressed Sunday by SPD Chairman Willi Brandt, who discussed the Party Program's problems and told Social Democrats to concentrate on the struggle to return to government. In this connection, W. Brandt called on SPD members to elaborate more precise foreign policy ideas matching the aspirations of the majority of the country's population.

An animated discussion developed at the congress regarding the SPD's future foreign policy course, and its results showed that the West German Social Democrats have dissociated themselves, albeit rather belatedly, from the course adopted by former FRG Chancellor and SPD Deputy Chairman Helmut Schmidt, who in his time virtually imposed the NATO "arms upgrading" decision on the party.

The congress adopted a resolution on questions of security policy which reflects the party's mood against the siting of Pershing II and cruise missiles on FRG territory.

The congress expressed its profound concern at the policy of the Reagan administration, which is not even supported by the United States' European NATO allies. The congress advocated the conclusion of treaty on the nonuse of force between the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries. This treaty, in the opinion of the congress participants, must contain a binding renunciation of first use of nuclear weapons. The SPD congress noted the need to set up a nuclear-free zone in central Europe as the first step toward the total elimination of nuclear weapons.

The SPD congress demanded that the FRG Government speak out within NATO against the militarization of space and press for the conclusion of a comprehensive agreement to prevent the arms race from spreading to space. The congress resolution stresses the need to cease the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons systems in West Europe, to withdraw the systems already deployed, and thereby to create the preconditions for a resumption of talks on reducing medium-range nuclear systems. The congress presented the government with a resolute demand to prevent the implementation of Washington's plans envisaging the production and deployment of new types of chemical weapons.

In the domestic policy sphere, the SPD congress criticized current FRG Government policy aimed at supporting entrepreneurs to the detriment of broad sections of the working people. At the same time, the Social Democrats were unable to propose any productive formulas for surmounting the country's socioeconomic problems.

The SPD congress elected the party's leading organs. Willi Brandt was elected SPD chairman for the next 2 years. Hans-Jochen Vogel, chairman of the SPD Bundestag faction, and Johannes Rau, prime minister of North Rhine Westphalia, were elected deputy chairmen.

SIZOV CONVEYS GREETINGS TO W. BERLIN SEW CONGRESS

LD270039 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 26 May 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpts] The Seventh Congress of the West Berlin Socialist Unity Party [SEW] is continuing its proceedings. Our correspondent Boris Melnichenko reports:

A fraternal greeting from Soviet Communists was conveyed today to delegates of the congress by Comrade Sizov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, who is head of the CPSU delegation. He declared that the Soviet Union does not consider a new world war to be a fatal inevitability, and, together with the other countries of the socialist community, it does everything in its power to turn the course of events in a favorable direction and to curb the arms race.

BRITISH TRADE MINISTER HOLDS TALKS IN KIEV

AU251507 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0230 GMT 25 May 84

[Summary] "On 24 May, Lyashko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers chairman, received Channon, British minister of state for trade, who arrived in the USSR in connection with the 12th session of the Permanent Intergovernmental Soviet-British Commission for Scientific-Technical, Trade, and Economic Cooperation.

In a conversation, the minister was familiarized with the achievements of the Ukrainian SSR in socioeconomic development." The share of the Ukrainian SSR in Soviet-British trade, economic, and scientific-technical relations was emphasized. The minister pointed out that the exchange of views in Moscow was constructive and that most members of the commission declared their support for the expansion of cooperation.

Participating in the conversation were Gordeyev, USSR deputy minister of foreign trade; Boyko, Ukrainian Council of Ministers affairs administrator; Starunskiy, Ukrainian minister of trade; as well as Sutherland, British ambassador to the USSR.

BRIEFS

NEW TASS OFFICE CHIEF -- Bonn 15 May (DPA) -- There is a new head of the TASS office in Bonn. Vladimir Serov, 60, was introduced at a reception at the USSR Embassy today. Serov is not new to the Federal capital, he was here in the late sixties. His predecessor, Aleksey Grigorev, 48, who has been in the Federal Republic since 1978, is returning to TASS headquarters in Moscow. [Text] [Hamburg DPA in German 1634 GMT 15 May 84 LD]

GREEK AMBASSADOR ARRIVES -- Moscow May 22 TASS -- Ambassador of the Republic of Greece to the USSR Ioannis Grigoriadis has arrived in Moscow today. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0536 GMT 22 May 84 LD]

LAVRENTYEV: REAGAN SENDING MISSILES TO SAUDIS

LD251624 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] U.S. President Reagan, according to a REUTER report, is preparing to send 200 Stinger missiles urgently to Saudi Arabia. In addition, the U.S. Administration is trying to get Congress to permit another 1,000 of these missiles to be suppled to this Arab country. Here is a news commentary by Vyacheslav Lavrentyev:

Reagan explains the dispatch of more U.S. weapons to the Persian Gulf area by the desire to ensure the freedom of navigation there. Here he uses as a pretext the recent attacks by unidentified aircraft on tankers belonging to a number of states. In other words, making use of the acute situation in the region, where the Iran-Iraq armed conflict has been continuing for 3 years, Washington is sharply increasing its military presence there. The waters of the Gulf are already being plied by seven U.S. ships and, not far away, in the Indian Ocean, there is a major aircraft carrier force. An urgent plan to send F-15 fighter bombers is also being examined. The United States is now looking for an Arab country to agree to let their airfields be used to station them.

All this is being done under the pretext of the notorious protection of U.S. vital interests, which allegedly depend on Arab oil supplies. Such allegations today, however, are clearly groundless. Reagan himself once let it be known that just 3 percent of the oil supplied to the United States comes from the Arab world. Moreover the oil reserves stockpiled in the country are sufficient for at least 9 months.

Why then, one wonders, is the U.S. Administration demonstrating such fevered diplomatic and military activity in the area? This activity is linked first and foremost with the implementation of U.S. military-strategic plans within the framework of the aggressive geopolitical doctrine that Reagan began to put into practice in his very first year in office. So the recent air attacks on the tankers have nothing to do with it. Starting in 1980, the Pentagon carried out a whole series of military exercises called "Bright Star," which involved the so-called Rapid Deployment Force being sent to the Persian Gulf area. In December 1982 fresh exercises were held involving B-52 bombers and the landing of an assault force on the coast of Oman. And finally, in January last year, a special command -- Centcom -- was formed to control operations in the Persian Gulf and Red Sea area, among other places.

In other words, Washington has long been actively looking for an opportunity to consolidate itself militarily in an area thousands of kilometers away from U.S. shores. As far as protecting the freedom of navigation is concerned, these words from the lips of Reagan, who with his own hand signed the directive for the CIA to mine Nicaraguan ports, sound blasphemous. We become convinced once again that fine phrases serve the White House purely as a cover for the grasping passion of an imperialist state for world domination.

PENTAGON WANTS BASES IN SAUDI ARABIA, KUWAIT

LD271642 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1400 GMT 27 May 84

[Text] THE WASHINGTON POST says that the United States intends to export a batch of KC-135 tanker aircrafts to Saudi Arabia. At the same time as sending arms to this explosive region, Washington is preparing for armed military intervention in the Gulf region.

It is now known that Major General Edward Tixier, one of the main Pentagon experts on the Middle East, has been urgently sent to Saudi Arabia, while an American military delegation has gone to Kuwait.

Observers believe that the Pentagon envoys seek to obtain permission for the United States to use military installations in these two states.

U.S. SENDS ANOTHER AIRCRAFT CARRIER TO GULF

LD262328 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 26 May 84

[Text] The fratricidal war continues on the Iran-Iraq front, with both sides suffering big losses of men and equipment. Washington is trying to make use of the aggravation of the tension in the Persian Gulf area in connection with the conflict, for direct military interference. In addition to the American aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk, patrolling the Gulf, another aircraft carrier of the U.S. Navy is being sent there with escort vessels. Great Britain has placed its ships in the Gulf and adjacent areas on combat alert.

IRANIANS, IRAQIS ATTACK TANKERS IN GULF

LD251246 Moscow TASS in English 1233 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Baghdad May 25 TASS -- Iraqi aviation attacked and hit two large ships to the south of Iran's Khark Island in the Persian Gulf, it was stated here by an Iraqi military spokesman. This operation, it is said in his statement circulated by INA agency, was conducted in accordance with Iraq's decision on establishing a blockade of Khark Island -- the biggest oil port in Iran -- and other Iranian ports.

New York May 25 TASS -- THE NEW YORK TIMES reports with reference to an official Iranian statement that the Iranian Air Force attacked a tanker off the Saudi Arabian coast. Saudi Arabian fighters were scrambled to intercept the Iranian plane, a correspondent of the CBS television company reports.

Washington May 25 TASS -- Exploiting the aggravation of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict the United States continues building up its naval might in the Persian Gulf area and preparing the ground for direct military interference in this region. As reported by THE WASHINGTON POST, the naval squadron headed by the aircraft carrier "Kitty Hawk", now cruising in the Indian Ocean near the entrance into the Persian Gulf, will soon be joined by the aircraft carrier "America" with escort ships.

At the same time Washington is increasing pressure on some Arab countries in an attempt to draw them into the venture planned by the Pentagon in the region. The CBS television company reports that an American Air Force general is being urgently sent to Saudi Arabia. His task will be to "probe" the possibility of granting the Pentagon the "right" to use military installations in Saudi Arabia. As it has already been reported, the question of the American Air Force using airfields in that Arab country was first raised by President Reagan in a letter to the king of Saudi Arabia.

The Reagan administration is trying to draw its main "strategic ally" in the Middle East -- Israel -- into its aggressive plans. It was reported by the U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger that the Pentagon plans in the near future large-scale joint military exercises with Israel.

PRAVDA ASSESSES U.S. INTENTIONS IN MIDEAST, GULF

PM261624 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 May 84 First Edition p 4

[P. Demchenko article: "Near East: The Policy of Adventures Receives a Rebuff"]

[Text] In recent years the world has recorded several seats of serious tension and crisis situations poisoning the general international situation. These include Central America, Southeast Asia, and southern Africa. But maybe the Near East -- the zone of the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Persian Gulf -- remains the area of the most protracted military and political clashes.

It is from there that particularly alarming reports have come in the past week. An already heated Near East atmosphere has begun to emit the odor of a major new American adventure -- armed interference on the pretext of safeguarding freedom of shipping off the shores of Iran and Saudi Arabia. Nor has Tel Aviv remained apathetic. Exploiting the fact that events in the Persian Gulf have been attracting universal attention, Israel, which is accustomed to extracting advantages from the exacerbation of the international situation, carried out an air attack on villages in northern Lebanon and made more threats against Syria.

This is no accidental coincidence. The surge of American military activity and the intensification of Israeli sorties against the Arabs are closely interlinked. It has been noted that recently Washington and its "strategic ally" have been coordinating their actions increasingly closely, at times acting almost synchronously. This began to be displayed particularly vividly following the failure of American and Israeli policy in Lebanon and the subsequent definite change in the situation and mood in the Arab world.

And these changes are considerable. You only have to look at the following fact: No matter how hard Washington has been trying in recent days it has been unable to obtain an official "request" from any Arab country (it was counting primarily on Saudi Arabia) to interfere in the Iran-Iraq conflict and send warships to patrol [patrulirovat] tankers in the Strait of Hormuz on the pretext that they are being subjected to attacks by Iranian and Iraqi aircraft.

All the indications are that the Pentagon was pressing hard for this. Seven or eight warships headed by the aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk were moved instantly to the strait from the Arabian Sea, and in addition five destroyers entered the waters of the Persian Gulf. But there were no requests for American military aid, State Department spokesman Hughes stated gloomily at a news conference.

Of course, the existence of such a request is not the main argument used to justify American interference. The aggressiveness and lack of principle of Washington's policy have long been exposed to world public opinion by its crude piracy toward, for example, Grenada and Nicaragua. Nevertheless it is symptomatic that, in a situation in which the U.S. Administration would so much have liked to receive a trump card in the form of an "appeal for help" from an Arab country located in the Gulf, it was not forthcoming. Moreover these countries -- and they include some which Washington refers to as friendly -- conferred and opposed armed American interference, preferring to appeal to the UN Security Council.

It is also curious that Western newspapers analyzing the present situation in the Persian Gulf and the Near East as a whole invariably mention events in Lebanon as the key factor.

These events have been reported fully enough in our press, but nevertheless I would like to recall the main thing. First, right now we are marking the second anniversary of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

Second, the collapse of Tel Aviv's and Washington's Lebanon adventure was yet another graphic lesson taught in the Near East to those who are attempting to impose their will on the peoples and redraw the map of the region to their liking.

When ordering the attack on Lebanon on 6 June 1982 the Israeli prime minister stated that "peace and security will reign for 40 years. We will soon sign a peace treaty with our northern neighbor, as we have done with our neighbor in the south..." Planning of the operation took 2-3 or a maximum of 4 weeks. Two years have passed since then, years filled with turbulent events which dashed the aggressor's designs and demonstrated the major political miscalculation made by its overseas patrons, forcing Washington's Near East policy into an impasse.

As for Israel, it was unable to carry out the tasks set for that aggression -- routing the PLO and thereby "closing" the Palestinian question for many years, subordinating Lebanon to itself, and weakening Syria militarily. For the first time American Armed Forces were involved in military actions on the Israeli side. The result turned out to be the exact opposite of what had been contemplated: Lebanon's patriotic forces united and, acting in alliance with Syria, switched to the offensive.

The Lebanese-Israeli "peace agreement" imposed by Washington was annulled. The American Marines who had been operating on Lebanese soil under the cover of "Multinational Forces" and suffered tangible losses (264 men killed and 137 wounded) had to withdraw to ships offshore, and the ships had to move further out to sea.

In Israel the echoes of the Lebanese events were not only reflected in an increased economic burden and a continuing rise in the numbers of killed and wounded. The prime minister, who 2 years ago promised a gentle stroll around a small Arab country known as "peace to Galilee," resigned in disgrace, and his party lost its majority in the Knesset and has now been forced to agree to new elections. The United States' political losses proved more extensive. The collapse of the Lebanese adventure was seen in Washington as a public slap in the face.

Indeed in all the years that the present administration has been in the White House only one document -- the American proposals for the Near East -- has borne the name of the President himself. This fact would seem to speak for itself: Enormous stakes were made and optimistic hopes placed on the "Reagan plan" promulgated on 1 September 1982. It was considered not only effective but easily attainable -- the kind of plan that would enable the master of the White House to gain the aura of a peacemaker and American imperialism to consolidate its positions more firmly in the Near East with its oil riches and important strateigc positions on the approaches to the Soviet Union.

However the plan proved to be unrealistic and stillborn. Even the first step -- the restoration of peace in Lebanon and the withdrawal of the occupiers from the country -- was not secured. The plan did not win the Arabs' sympathies and they were not drawn into talks with Israel. Washington attempted to achieve this to the thunder of guns aboard its ships and the roar of jet bombers raiding Lebanese villages and cities. The Arabs in both Lebanon and other countries reacted in the only possible way in the situation: Anti-American sentiments grew everywhere. In the eyes of the Arab peoples the United States changed from the force behind the aggressor to an aggressor pure and simple, one of the warring sides.

King Husayn of Jordan, who it was calculated would be the initiator of eventual talks with Israel, rejected this idea and stated that the United States had lost the role of mediator in Near East afffairs since it is aligned with Israel.

Under pressure from the anti-American wave a number of Arabian Peninsula governments which had hitherto been openly playing up to Washington and promising to grant it the right to use ports and airfields in exchange for arms supplies, were now forced to abandon their promises or carefully camouflage them. As THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote diplomatically, following the events in Lebanon the Persian Gulf countries "do not want to run the risk involved in joint military planning with the United States."

Secretary of State G. Shultz admitted in generally pretty frank terms that cracks were forming in the carefully constructed edifice of American policy in the Near East. "We," he said in a recent televised statement, "have not achieved the successes we wanted there, but, I believe, we must not write a period after the word Lebanon. We must write a comma, or at least a semi-colon..." But even these vague arguments about punctuation points are cause for concern, particularly in light of the United States' increased military activeness in the Persian Gulf region and reports coming out of Israel. The impression one gets is that something major is being prepared, maybe an aggressive sortie designed to demonstrate U.S. military might, bring the recalcitrant Arabs into line, and avenge the previous failures of Washington's Near East policy. This conclusion stems from a general assessmant of the policy of the United States, which has in no way abandoned the course aimed at direct armed interference in various parts of the world. As the facts show, Washington does not wish to heed the law-governed processes of liberated states' social development, ignores the peoples' will for freedom and independence, and flouts their sovereign rights.

Furthermore there are about to be elections in the United States. Reagan and his Republican Party could very well do with a Grenada-type "victory." Judging by reports from Israel, the Likud Party bloc currently ruling there could also stay in power at the upcoming July elections if only it is able to whip up a wave of chauvinist hysteria in the country. This has been done in the past with the aid of aggressive sorties against Arab neighbors.

As we can see, the objectives coincide. Another area of coincidence is that both countries are continuing to gamble primarily on crude force and are stressing in every way the need to strengthen the "strategic alliance" between them. However, one other thing is also obvious: The policy of military adventures in the Near East has reached a profound impasse. The Near East is not Grenada. The disposition of regional and international forces is different here. No matter what pretext is used -- the protracted Iran-Iraq war, the attacks on tankers that have taken place, or the thesis of the "inevitability" of a preventive strike against Syria -- the aggressor will not find an easy success; only new shame and the peoples' condemnation await him.

Historical experience shows that all the problems of the region, even such complex problems as a cease-fire in the Iran-Iraq war and the Palestinian question, must be solved by political methods taking account of the interests of all the sides involved in the conflicts. It is precisely the pursuit of this kind of couse in the international arena that the Soviet Union has advocated and continues to advocate. This line is encountering increasing understanding and support in the Near East.

U.S. WANTS ALLIES TO JOIN ARMED ACTION IN GULF

LD251722 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1400 GMT 25 May 84

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] Events in the Gulf region are still developing in an extremely dangerous direction. The responsibility for this falls first of all and primarily on the United States and its closest ally in the NATO bloc, which is trying to spread the fire of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict and extend it through involving third parties in it.

The Reagan administration is now working in many directions. First of all it is pushing the two parties to the conflict to escalate military operations, and it is inciting Arab Gulf states, particularly Saudi Arabia, to launch military operations against Iran. It is significant that the White House has started talking again about selling U.S. anti-aircraft missiles to Saudi Arabia. On the other hand Washington continues to make efforts to get Riyadh's permission for the use of Saudi airports by U.S. military aircraft (?under the pretext) that it will secure the safety of navigation through the Strait of Hormuz. Saudi Arabia and the other Gulf states, according to Western observers, are still opposed to U.S. interference, and rightly believe that they are able to safeguard their own security. However, the Reagan administration is still looking with increasing zeal for means and possibilities for carrying out armed action in the Gulf region with the participation of its Atlantic allies.

For some days, meetings have been held of the U.S. and British war [as heard] ministries, which are drawing up plans for carrying out joint military operations in the Gulf region.

It is significant currently the Western media are circulating the conclusions arrived at by the Institute of Strategic Studies in London from analyses of the situation in the Gulf region, the most important of which is the conclusion that the United States can carry out a military action in the Gulf region within 24 hours. This action would be more effective if Britain and France joined the United States, according to the author of the study in the London institute. In other words, the issue revolves around the realization of an imperialist plan to colonize the Gulf region militarily. This is why calls in the Arab world for organizing a collective reply to this long-term plan of the imperialists resound with increasing persistence.

TIMOSHKIN CONTRASTS U.S., SOVIET MIDEAST POLICY

LD252002 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1400 GMT 25 May 84

[Aleksandr Timoshkin's "Weekly Talk"]

[Text] During a speech he delivered this week at a Kremlin banquet in honor of DPRK leader Kim Il-song, Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko said that the peoples oppose all spheres of influence and zones of interests. He added that our country rejects the imperialist tactic of dividing the peoples and pitting them against each other. He said that the peoples of Asia have different histories and different social systems, but they have common fundamental demands: the establishment of peace and good-neighborly relations, refraining from the use of force; settlement of conflicts by peaceful means; respect for sovereignty and sanctity of national borders; noninterference in each other's internal affairs; the development of economic and other forms of cooperation on the basis of mutual benefit; and the independence of the course of social development. He added that on this basis the Asian and other peoples can find a common language and understand each other.

Ladies and gentlemen, I wish to say that this is precisely the Soviet policy in regard to the urgent Middle East issue. This principled Soviet policy has manifested itself in tangible actions and initiatives aimed at such matters as, for example, the securing of a just and comprehensive solution in the Middle East and the opposition of the policy of divide and rule, that imperialist policy.

This is why the Soviet foreign policy line in the Middle East meets with the growing approval and support of the Arab countries and peoples. For this same reason, the Soviet policy in the Middle East arouses the wrath of the imperialists and the Zionists.

For example, the USSR proposed that an international conference be held on the Middle East with the participation of all the parties concerned, including the PLO. Last year this constructive proposal was made the subject of a resolution before the UN General Assembly, which was supported by over 100 countries throughout the world. Only the two strategic allies in the Middle East piracy -- the United States and Israel -- opposed it. Why? Because they are trying to impose a settlement on the Arabs which is compatible only with the American imperialist ambitions of domination and the Zionists' plan for the creation of a so-called Greater Israel extending from the Nile to the Euphrates. It is evidently clear that such ambitions could never be achieved through the proposed international conference.

Let us take another example: The USSR works persistently and continuously for strong solidarity among the Arab countries and peoples and for the unification of their actions in the common anti-imperialist liberation struggle. Our country works determinedly for a halt to the Iran-Iraq war as soon as possible and for settlement of conflicts between the two sides by peaceful means. But the imperialists and Zionists always pour oil on the fire of this war, which is a senseless war. They seek out and fabricate pretexts for armed intervention in the conflict.

For this reason, too, the imperialists raise a clamor against the USSR. And as the Arab papers -- and particularly the Syrian papers -- say, the American imperialists try to frighten the Gulf countries by talking about the alleged Soviet threat and consequently create a state of panic and thereby deprive the Arabs of the support of their most guaranteed ally, the USSR. Thank you and peace be with you.

HAFIZ AL-ASAD'S GULF MEDIATION EFFORTS APPLAUDED

PM281502 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 May 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Glukhov dispatch: "Mediatory Mission"]

[Text] Beirut, 25 May -- Damascus radio reports that President H. al-Asad of Syria has sent a message to the Iranian leaders. It was handed over in the Iranian capital by Syrian Vice President A.H. Khaddam accompanied by Foreign Minister F. ash-Shar'.

Citing informed sources, the radio reports that the message contains an appeal to Tehran to help reduce tension in the Persian Gulf zone. It points out that the preservation of a dangerously explosive situation serves as grounds for imperialist and Zionist forces to interfere in the region's affairs. According to the Syrian news agency SANA, the Syrian president pointed to the need to avoid widening the framework of the conflict in the Persian Gulf.

Syria is making mediation efforts following the recent emergency conference in Tunis of the foreign ministers of the Arab League states on the situation which has been created in the Persian Gulf. In their adopted resolution the Arab countries condemned the Iranian Air Force's shelling of Kuwaiti and Saudi tankers and urged Iran to refrain from aggressive actions against the shipping of Persian Gulf countries, to respect their sovereignty, territorial integrity, sea lanes, ports, and installations, and to observe the principles of good-neighborliness and international law. At the same time the question of the situation in the region was submitted by the Arab countries for consideration to the UN Security Council.

The attempts now being made by Syria to ease tension are in direct contrast with the subversive, aggressive aspirations of the United States, which is trying to create conditions for open armed interference in the region.

RIF'AT AL-ASAD ARRIVES, MEETS WITH KUZNETSOV

LD281627 Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 28 TASS -- Rif'at al-Asad, member of the leadership of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party (Ba'th Party) and vice-president of the Syrian Arab Republic, (SAR), arrived in Moscow today on a friendly visit at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

He was welcomed at the airport by Arnold Ryuytel, vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Yakov Ryabov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for External Economic Relations, Georgiy Korniyenko, first deputy foreign minister of the USSR, and other officials.

The welcoming party included the heads of the diplomatic missions of a number of Arab states, accredited in the USSR.

Later today Rif'at al-Asad was received in the Kremlin by Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Their conversation, which passed in a businesslike and warm atmosphere, dealt with questions of further developing bilateral relations between the USSR and the SAR as well as some pressing international problems, especially the situation in the Middle East.

After expressing satisfaction with the fruitful development of Soviet-Syrian relations, the sides reiterated their desire to continue extending and deepening them on the firm basis of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and Syria in the interests of the peoples of both countries and world peace.

It was pointed out that the serious aggravation of the situation in the Middle East has been caused by the continued aggressive actions of Israel and the interventionist policy of the United States. In these conditions the task of rallying all patriotic forces in the Arab world and restoring the unity of the Palestinian resistance movement on a progressive, anti-imperialist basis is assuming particular importance.

The participants in the conversation reaffirmed that the Soviet Union and Syria seek a comprehensive just settlement in the Middle East, whose attainment requires the collective efforts of all interested sides.

Serious concern was expressed at the growth of international tension as a result of the adventurist militarist policy of the U.S. Administration, obsessed by the insane idea of gaining world domination, and of its whipping up the arms race. In this connection the question of the deteriorating situation in the area of the Persian Gulf was touched upon.

The Syrian vice-president declared full support for the Soviet peace initiatives aimed at consolidating peace and international security and curbing the arms race and expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union for its invariable assistance and backing to the Syrian and other Arab peoples in their just struggle for their legitimate rights and for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

Damascus Report

JN290630 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Moscow -- Official talks began in Moscow at 1515 yesterday between the Syrian delegation led by Vice President Dr Rif'at al-Asad, and the Soviet delegation led by Comrade Vasiliy Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

The meeting was attended on the Syrian side by Naji Jamil, member of the Ba'th Party National Command; 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, deputy prime minister for economic affairs; Foreign Minister Faruq ash-Shar'; Major General 'Ali Haydar; and Major General Shafiq Fayyad. It was attended on the Soviet side by the chief of the International Relations Department in the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and the chief of the Middle Eastern Department in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The talks dealt with the developments in the Middle East situation and issues related to the promotion of cooperation between Syria and the USSR in all fields, based on the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the two countries.

The talks also dealt with the international situation in view of the U.S. Administration's aggressive policy.

Dr al-Asad conveyed President Hafiz al-Asad's greetings to the Soviet leaders. He expressed Syria's appreciation for Soviet support in the various fields. He stressed the importance of cooperation between the two countries which had led to strengthening Syria's steadfastness against imperialism and Zionism and their onslaught on the Arab region, helped realize Syria's victory in foiling the 17 May agreement, defeated the U.S. schemes, and foiled U.S. stakes in the region.

Dr al-Asad expressed Syria's aspirations for increasing and developing cooperation between the two countries in the interest of their peoples and their joint struggle for peace, socialism, and the defeat of imperialism and Zionism. Dr al-Asad condemned the Iraqi regime's war against Iran, affirming Syria's determination to work for preventing the expansion of this war and to preempt the efforts of U.S. imperialism, which is endeavoring to intervene in the Gulf region.

Dr al-Asad said that Syria will continue to strengthen its capabilities in order to continue on the path of progress and socialism. Syria is confident in victory and is strong through its leader President Hafiz al-Asad, and through its masses, nation, and friends led by the USSR.

Comrade Kuznetsov also spoke. On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, he conveyed greetings to President Hafiz al-Asad and the Syrian people, affirming the USSR's continuous support for Syria on the various levels in order to realize the just aims of the Arab people. Kuznetsov expressed satisfaction with the development of Syrian-Soviet relations. He saluted Syria's steadfastness under President Hafiz al-Asad in facing imperialist threats and plots. He said: Syria is not liable to subjugation.

SOVIET WARSHIPS END VISIT TO MAURITIUS

LD261743 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1325 GMT 26 May 84

[Text] Antananarivo, 26 May (TASS) -- The official friendly visit of a detachment of Soviet warships under the command of Rear Admiral Feliks Gromov to Port Louis, the capital of Mauritius, ended today. The detachment includes the large amphibious warfare ship [bolshoy desantnyy korabl] Aleksandr Tortsev and the patrol ship Rezkiy, accompanied by the tanker Pamyati Lenina.

The Soviet sailors were received by K. Moolan, acting governor general of Mauritius, and Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth. The head of the Mauritian Government spoke in favor of developing the friendly relations between the USSR and Mauritius.

In the course of the 4-day visit there have been numerous meetings with representatives of the Mauritian public, including activists of the Mauritius-USSR Society. Several thousand inhabitants of the capital and other towns visited the Soviet ships.

MADAGASCAR CHIEF OF STAFF, OGARKOV HOLD TALKS

PM241434 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 May 84 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visit Ends"]

[Text] Brigadier General (Zh. Rakotokharison), chief of the General Staff and commander in chief of the Ground Forces of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar Armed Forces, was in the Soviet Union on a visit from 19 through 23 May.

During his visit, Brig Gen (Zh. Rakotokharison) and his companions visited military units and military training establishments in the Carpathian Military District, as well as the M.V. Frunze Military Academy. They saw the sights of Moscow.

Brigadier Gen (Zh. Rakotokharison) was received by Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister.

CONGOLESE DELEGATION MEETS PONOMAREV, OTHERS

LD242307 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] For 4 days Moscow has played host to a government and economic delegation from the People's Republic of Congo. The delegation was led by a member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party and finance minister, Lekoundzou Ossetoumba. On Wednesday he met with candidate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party and Central Committee Secretary Boris Ponomarev.

Mr Lekoundzou forwarded a message from President Denis Sassou-Nguesso to Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko.

The meeting participants spoke in favor of furthering friendship and solidarity between the two parties and comprehensively advancing cooperation between the two countries.

The head of the Congolese delegation met with the Chairman of the State Committee on External Relations Ryabov and First Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Zhuravlev. They discussed broader cooperation in trade and the economy to mutual benefit and signed documents.

FILM WORKERS' CONFERENCE GREETS CHERNENKO

PM230843 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 84 First Edition p 1

["Letter to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, and Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, from the participants in the All-Union Cinematography Workers Conference"]

[Text] The All-Union Cinematography Workers Conference participants express profound gratitude and appreciation to the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government, and personally to Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, for the Leninist concern shown once again by the party for the comprehensive improvement and development of Soviet cinematic art.

We perceive the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures To Further Enhance the Ideological and Artistic Standard of Motion Pictures and Strengthen the Material and Technical Base of Moviemaking" as a document of historic importance for society's cultural life and a comprehensive program aimed at intensifying the role of cinematic art in communist construction and the masses' ideological-political education in the spirit of communism. The resolution represents the creative development of the fundamental ideas and propositions put forward by the party at the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and of the inspiring tasks outlined for our art in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's report and his subsequent speeches.

Defining the role of cinematic art at the present stage, in the conditions of exacerbated ideological struggle, the party indicates ways and means which will enable us within the shortest possible time to bring the ideological, creative, and productive potential of our cinematic art in line with the spirit of the times and with the monumental tasks facing us in communist construction.

We perceive as a guideline for action the party's instructions to strengthen the links between cinematic art and peoples' life, to alertly observe in life and reflect in a talented way on the screen the new developments arising from the labor and social activity of millions of Soviet people, to firmly establish the fundamental values and advantages of the society of developed socialism, and to create images of heroes of our times who combine the most attractive character traits of our contemporaries.

There is no more honorable task for Soviet moviemakers than portraying the world-historic achievements of the party and the people in our society's sociopolitical, economic, and spiritual development. The creative labor of millions of Soviet people for the triumph of the ideas of communism was, is, and will be the main source of inspiration for our moviemakers.

We regard as our highest aim the creation of movies which will contribute to the development of Soviet citizens' harmonious personality and impart to our young people a sense of patriotism and socialist internationalism, readiness to defend the world's first state of the working people, and intolerance of bourgeois ideology.

In our creative work we turn to our people's revolutionary past, to the heroic feats at the front and in the rear during the years of the Great Patriotic War in order to convey to the present and the future generations the ideological and spiritual experience of the people who created the glory and the might of our multinational Soviet state.

We take pride in the fact that the party regards the movie industry as a combat ally in communist creation, in enriching the people's spiritual life. This trust placed in movie industry workers puts them under a great obligation.

We have received the constructive criticism with regard to our work contained in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution with a sense of great responsibility, and we are aware how much work awaits us if we are to respond with deeds to the party's appeal to produce motion pictures which accord with the demands of the times and with society's life in the conditions of developed socialism.

The concern of the party and the state for moviemakers' work, expressed in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution, will without doubt favorably affect the enhancement of the ideological and artistic standard of movies and of cinematic services to the working people in the cities and the countryside and help to turn every encounter with cinematic art into a true feast for our moviegoers.

On behalf of the thousands-strong detachment of Soviet movie industry workers, we assure the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government, and you, dear Konstantin Ustinovich, that we will always proceed unswervingly, together with the party, along its glorious Leninist path, and that we will mark the preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress with new works of cinematic art worthy of our epoch, of our people, and our own CPSU.

YOUNG WRITERS CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS PUBLISHED

Union Chief Markov Speaks

PM251108 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 23 May 84 p 1

[Unattributed report on opening speech delivered at 15 May session of the Eight All-Union Conference of Young Writers in Moscow by Georgiy Markov, first secretary of the USSR Writers Union Board: "An Auspicious Start!"]

[Text] Dear Comrades!

Allow me to declare open the Eighth All-Union Conference of Young Writers. The conference is being attended by more than 300 young writers, chosen by all union republics, krays, and oblasts in the country, the Soviet Army, and the USSR Navy. Representatives from writers unions from the fraternal socialist countries are also attending the conference. Allow me to welcome them cordially on your behalf.

And so, dear comrades, the Eighth All-Union Conference is about to begin its work. We are backed by vast experience. We were not the ones to launch this woderful work almost 40 years ago. It was launched by our older comrades, and it has become part of our practical life, and a sound tradition. Each conference of young writers has left memorable marks on our native literature. These marks are the names of the writers, the titles of their works, and the names of their heroes. Let us hope that the Eight All-Union Conference will provide tangible new achievements in our own Soviet literature.

The atmosphere in which we are beginning our work is very favorable to us. Our people are living a constructive and intense life. The scope of their creativity is truly inconceivable, truly ambitious. Life is the source of art. And our life today is unusually colorful and rich -- it is wonderful. It inspires flights of thought and lofty emotions among workers in literature and the arts. It excites them and encourages them to act. The commandment of the mind and the heart guides the hand of every worker in literature.

Today's international situation is full of struggle and is tense to an extreme degree. And although it is fraught with danger, we all perceive and sense the main thing: mankind stands increasingly resolutely against U.S. imperialism's schemes to cast the globe into the flames of a nuclear war and enslave millions of new people. New people -- people who consider the defense of peace to be their calling and the cause of their life -- are being molded in this vast and hard struggle. This struggle gives rise to new relations between peoples, which often frustrate the imperialists' schemes and plans. And we are gratified to know that today the young writers, whose words people are waiting and wanting to hear, are in the front ranks of the fighters for peace, and for the implementation of our party's political course.

A literary life that is interesting and full of important events -- the life of our multinational Soviet literature -- is a concomitant of our work. Our country provides an unprecedentedly favorable atmosphere for creative work. Our own Leninist party spares no effort to deepen this atmosphere and expand the opportunities favoring the expression of human gifts and abilities. In the recent past, the party has issued a whole range of very important documents on ideological problems. We all have these documents in our minds. They include the party Central Committee resolution "On Work With Creative Youth." They include the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee February and April (1984) Plenums. They include the documents connected with the reform of the secondary general educational and vocational schools. They include Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's remarkable and profoundly considered statements devoted to the work on the new edition of the CPSU Program.

The 27th Party Congress is ahead of us. That congress will illuminate our future with renewed force through the scientific forecasting which will unfold with tremendous force and conclusiveness in the new edition of the CPSU Program. [sentence as published]

Soviet literature and Soviet writers occupy a far from insignificant position in our creative life. They are marching together with the people, under the party's leadership. And although we are used to always dealing critically with our work -- and this is correct -- today, on the eve of the USSR Writers Union's 50th anniversary, we can look society and our people straight in the eye and say: literature has not let the people down. It has struggled and continues to struggle together with them, together with the people, to implement the party's program stipulations and our ideals. Today, the Soviet multinational literature is being created in 78 languages. In actual fact, our conference, which is attended by dozens of young writers representing the Soviet peoples' fraternal literature, is a vivid manifestation of our socialist internationalism. This is the source of our strength and of our future. The main thing is that all literature -- that of large peoples and that of small peoples -- are on the move. Literature today is an active component of our entire Soviet life. It is at the core of society's spiritual development.

Dear Comrades! Our entire multinational Soviet literature is exceptionally good. And the inflow of talent is inexhaustible. We are constantly supplying key world readerships with many writers and titles in all types and categories of artistic creative work. This cannot fail to generate within us a feeling of pride and profound gratitude to the older generations of writers who raised our glorious Soviet multinational literature to such great heights.

But this in no way means that we have neither omissions nor shortcomings. We perceive and sense them, and together -- the writers of the older generation and the writers who are joining the literary field today -- we will do everything to raise the nationwide significance of Soviet literature even higher.

So, who has to take the first step in this direction? The first step is up to the young writers -- it is their duty and responsibility to depict as fully as possible the features of their time, to engrave the image of its hero, the person whose life and heart conduct the currents of the age, the person who embodies the future today.

I have already said that each conference has left significant marks on our literature. It may be that some research worker will be found who will manage to cover these eight stages, these eight meetings of our country's young writers held over the last four decades. But no matter what we do and no matter what we discuss today, our first question, the main and fundamental one, is now to describe our life and our hero better, more vividly, more truthfully, and more soundly; how to recreate the vista of our heroic people's constructive life. And this is to be done not in the future, not at some later time, but today, now, at the present time in our lives.

Our conference has an extensive program to complete. We have to hear reports on the problems of Soviet literature, listen to lectures on the subject of contemporary life, and afterward, at creative seminars, discuss published and unpublished works by the conference participants. The entire program is important and crucial. We invite you to work. But I would still like to say that utmost attention must be given to the work in our creative seminars because they comprise that wonderful, indescribable, perhaps unique occasion when literature's past, present, and future are fused into a living and invisible whole. Broadly speaking, our seminars will have neither teachers nor pupils. They will be encounters among people who share an identical -- I would like to stress this -- responsibility for the common cause, for the great Soviet literature of today, and for its future successes and gains.

The seminars must take place in a truly comradely atmosphere. This presupposes a sincerity of opinions, lofty ideological and artistic exactingness, and implacability toward all kinds of falsity. A correct attitude to criticism, principled and benevolent respect for other views and for comrades' opinions and reasoning -- these are indispensable attributes of true literary professionalism.

One of the Russian classics aptly remarked: The apprentices write and delete what their masters have written. It is impossible to achieve anything in literature without irrepressible public passion, without thrilling to one's work, without a constant quest for the word that is hiding in the depths of one's awareness and does not always come to mind immediately. The joy of discovery and the sorrow of repetition at times fuse together; and from the very first days of your life and work in literature you must be aware that in order to appreciate the difference between these terms and attain originality after the sweet yet at the same time excruciating hours of creative work, you must not spare yourselves, you must not spare your life in literature.

Dear comrades, I wish you an auspicious start! Let me wish you more daring, more artistic daring, faith in your strength, and perseverance in your labor, perseverance in labor at every level of ability. Allow me to wish you all much creative happiness!

Conference Greets Chernenko

PM241900 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 23 May 84 p 1

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee,

To Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium,

We, the participants in the 8th All-Union Conference of Young Writers, address to the party Central Committee and to you, dear Konstantin Ustinovich, words of cordial appreciation and fraternal gratitude for the constant concern shown for the young generation of the Soviet artistic intelligentsia.

Our party's Leninist course aimed at increasing the socialist fatherland's economic and defense might, raising Soviet people's living standards, and strengthening peace on earth is meeting with the people's most fervent approval and expresses the profound core of Soviet man's interests, aspirations, and desires. This indissoluble vital unity of the aims and designs of party and people was confirmed with impressive force by the results of the CPSU Central Committee February and April Plenums and the 1st session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation.

We, the representatives of the new literary generation, interpret the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and party plenums and your thoughts and statements, dear Konstantin Ustinovich, as an action program.

We know from the experience of the older generations that being a writer means being in the thick of life and feeling personally involved in the fate of the people and the main events of our time.

We interpret your words, Konstantin Ustinovich, that "building a new world means constantly being concerned with molding the man of the new world and his ideological and moral growth" as the main guideline in our creativity. They help us to attain the stage of broad social and artistic generalizations.

We live in troubled times, when American imperialism has launched a crusade against socialism and threatens mankind with nuclear catastrophe. We fully support the wise foreign policy of the party and the Soviet Government aimed at uniting all the world's peace-loving forces.

That is why we consider our main task to be the rearing of the rising generation in a spirit of selfless love for the motherland and the readiness to defend it.

It is with a sense of high civic responsibility and with deep understanding of the tasks given us by the party and the people that we assure the CPSU Central Committee and you, dear Konstantin Ustinovich, that we will spare no efforts to establish communist ideals and will devote our knowledge and talent to communist creation and the struggle to preserve peace on earth.

[Signed] Participants in the 8th All-Union Conference of Young Writers.

PRAVDA PRAISES NEW BOOK ON NATIONALITIES ISSUE

PM251005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 84 Second Edition p 2

[V. Oskotskiy review under the rubric "Among the Books": "In the Struggle Against Antihistoricism"]

[Text] The nationalities question is one of the most dramatic questions in the history of mankind. To address and comprehensively analyze this question requires the combined, purposeful efforts of philosophers and historians, economists and sociologists, philologists and psychologists, ethnographers and anthropologists. Worthy of attention among their works is the book by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Prof S.T. Kaltakhchyan "The Marxist-Leninist Theory of the Nation and the Present" (Footnote) ("Marksistsko-Leninskaya Teoriya Natsii i Sovremennost," Political Literature Publishing House, Moscow, 1983, 367 pages).

The book is distinguished both by the theoretical thoroughness of its analysis and by its organic immersion in the struggle of ideas which is being exacerbated by outbreaks of nationalism in various parts of the world. Many pages are taken up with revealing the political background both of overtly bourgeois, chauvinist, and racist perversions of the nationalities question and of opportunist ones disguised as Marxism.

Conducting an aggressive ideological argument in defense of Marxist-Leninist teaching on the nation, the author draws on its unshakable scientific methodology. The socio-economic essence of the world process traced in the dialectic of its various manifestations makes it possible to comprehensively characterize such ethnosocial communities of people as the tribe, the ethnic group, and the nation -- communities which have taken shape historically and succeeded one another -- and to reveal the objective conditions of the formation of nations, their transformation into socialist nations, and the ways in which a unified people emerges.

The definition of national consciousness and the demonstration of the difference between the concepts "nation" and "nationality" are of great significance. As is known, imperialist reaction frequently substitutes the former for the latter in its own interests. This has been the case in the past: the Nazis, identifying nationality with nation, interfered in the internal affairs of other states on the sole grounds that people of German origin had lived for many centuries on their territory. And it is also happening nowadays, when FRG revanchists cherish Great German ambitions and when Zionists see Jews living in any part of the world as representatives of a mythical worldwide Jewish nation.

The book takes a specific historical approach to all problems associated with the development of nations and national relations in various socioeconomic formations. In characterizing a culture, the author clearly differentiates its progressive and reactionary, forward and backward traditions. He assesses from class positions the notions of some "single flow" in the development of social thought, literature, and art. Incidentally, it was on the wave of such notions that there arose antiscientific attempts to deny the lasting topicality of Lenin's criteria of "two nations" and "two cultures" in bourgeois society. Having altogether abandoned the sociological view under the pretence of rejecting vulgar sociologism, certain researchers display a conciliatory attitude to the ideology of pan-Slavism and to the reactionary positions of the ideologues of "liberal apostasy" and of direct apologists for autocracy. One still comes across arguments about religious figures, elderly monks who supposedly express the spirit of the nation, about religion and the repository of lofty morality... Certain articles "extrapolate" the national character from a nonclass, absolute morality or "national spirit" and regard the patriarchal peasant character as the source of everything national. Antihistoricism and abandonment of the class approach in analyzing social phenomena inevitably result in national narrow-mindedness.

Many of the book's chapters generalize experience of the development of national relations in the USSR under the conditions of mature socialism, analyze the bases of the education of a new social and international community of people, and reveal the international unity of the socialist community countries. Demonstrating the historic significance of this unity, the author sees it as one of the decisive sources of social progress and of the strengthening of proletarian solidarity. In an attempt to weaken and undermine it, revisionists of every stripe join together in preaching "national Marxism" and "national communism" and advance an opportunist theses: "There are as many socialisms as nations." As the book rightly states, this combination of opportunism and nationalism leads to a distortion of the international nature of socialism, to the isolation of patriotism from it, and to the assertion of psychoracist and bioracist interpretations of the essence of the nation.

Through all its content the book reveals the mighty force of proletarian internationalism, is directed against falsifications of national relations in our country, and helps in the struggle against nationalist ideology.

MARCHUK ATTENDS MEETING OF INVENTIONS COMMITTEE

PM251209 Moscow TRUD in Russian 22 May 84 p 1

[S. Pavlova report: "Levers of Technical Progress"]

[Text] An enlarged session of the collegium of the USSR State Committee on Inventions and Discoveries has examined the question "On the State of Invention, Rationalization, and Patenting and Licensing Work in the Country and Ways to Improve it in Accordance With the Demands of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Resolution 'On Measures To Accelerate Scientific and Technical Progress in the National Economy.'"

In the last year alone the country has obtained over 7 billion extra rubles by introducing homegrown inventions and rationalization proposals.

The report by I.S. Nayashkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries, and the speeches by participants in the session cited numerous examples showing a considerable increase in the standard of scientific and technical ideas, which made it possible to resolve complex national economic tasks.

However, many speakers noted that a high standard of scientific and technical creativity is by no means typical of all scientific and production collectives.

Exactingness toward the standard of created equipment has been reduced in the ministries themselves.

Much attention at the session was devoted to questions of improving patenting and licensing work.

The session of the enlarged commission of the USSR State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries was addressed by G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology; V.V. Listov, minister of the USSR Chemical Industry; and Ye.I. Tyurin, chairman of the Central Committee of the All-Union Society of Inventors and Rationalizers.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION ON PRESCHOOL EDUCATION

PM250850 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 84 Second Edition pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "In the USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers has adopted a resolution "On Further Improving Public Preschool Education and the Preparation of Children for Instruction in School."

In the resolution, the USSR Council of Ministers instructed the USSR Ministry of Education, the USSR Ministry of Health, USSR ministries and departments, and union republic councils of ministers, in accordance with the Basic Guidelines for the Reform of General Educational and Vocational Schools, to implement measures to further develop children's public preschool education, to improve work on the comprehensive development of children of preschool age, and to ensure they are prepared for instruction in school.

The USSR Ministry of Education and the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences are instructed to elaborate and to introduce in 1984-1985 a standard program for the education and instruction of children in the kindergarten, methodological program documents, textbooks, and visual aids.

The USSR Ministry of Education and the USSR Ministry of Health are instructed to elaborate and, by agreement with the USSR ministries and departments concerned and the AUCCTU, to approve a provision on the children's preschool institution and to introduce it beginning 1 January 1985 in all children's preschool institutions, regardless of their departmental subordination.

It is deemed expedient to create "school-kindergarten" educational institutions in rural localities where the appropriate conditions exist. The USSR Ministry of Education is advised to define the procedure for creating these institutions and organizing their work by agreement with the USSR Ministry of Health and the USSR Ministry of Finance.

With a view to more fully satisfying the requirements of the urban and rural population for children's preschool institutions, the USSR Council of Ministers instructed the union republican councils of ministers and USSR ministries and departments to adopt measures to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of plan targets for the construction of children's preschool institutions. The responsibility of local soviet ispolkoms, acting as sole clients, for the rational siting and construction of children's preschool institutions must be stepped up with a view to ensuring the priority construction of these institutions in regions with a high level of employment of women in special production and in new cities.

The USSR Ministry of Agriculture, union and autonomous republican councils of ministers, and soviet krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms must do everything to promtoe the construction of children's preschool institutions by the efforts of kolkhozes and other cooperative organizations using their own resources.

Union and autonomous republican councils of ministers, krayispolkoms, and oblispolkoms are apprised of the need to organize patronage by industrial and agricultural enterprises, institutions, and organizations over children's preschool institutions which are run by people's education and health care organs. Transportation to children's preschool institutions must be ensured for children living in rural localities.

It has been decided to establish beginning 1 July 1984:

New, higher norms for children's catering in children's preschool institutions.

The USSR Ministry of Education, the USSR Ministry of Finance, and the USSR Ministry of Health are instructed to establish norms for expenditures on catering for children at these institutions.

The USSR ministries and local soviet ispolkoms are charged with the duty of ensuring the uninterrupted supply of high quality food products in the necessary quantity and range for children's preschool institutions; and new scales of payment for children's attendance at preschool institutions, based on the average gross income per member of the family. It has been determined that the payment for children's attendance at preschool institutions will not be levied from parents in whose family the average gross income per member is less than R60 a month. Payment for children's attendance at these institutions is reduced by 50 percent for parents with four children or more.

It is also deemed necessary to establish for nurses engaged in raising children up to the age of 3 and educators of daycare groups at children's preschool institutions and child care institutions, a 6-hour working day (36-hour week) and annual leave of 36 working days, as is envisaged for educators of senior groups at kindergartens.

The USSR Ministry of Health and union republican ministries of health and their local organs are apprised of the need to adopt measures to improve medical services and health education for children at children's preschool institutions, to implement systematic medical supervision of the organization of catering, the children's physical development and state of health, and the implementation of health measures, and to ensure annual clinic attendance for all children of early and preschool ages, with a view to reducing the incidence of illness.

The USSR Ministry of Light Industry, other USSR ministries and departments which produce toys, and union republican Councils of Ministers, in conjunction with public education organs are instructed to adopt measures to expand the range, increase the output, and improve the quality of toys and play equipment and to create new types of these goods which meet as fully as possible the tasks of educating children in preschool institutions.

The USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, scientific research institutes in public education and health care, and the relevant faculties at pedagogical and medical institutes are advised to improve the quality of basic research aimed at the exploration of problems of preschool teaching and psychology, the study of the basic laws of the development of preschool children, and the safeguarding of their health. Particular attention must be devoted to elaborating methods of forming the child's comprehensively developed personality in the conditions of public and family education. The effectiveness of the introduction of the results of research into the work practice of kindergartens must be stepped up.

The USSR Ministry of Education, USSR sector ministries and departments, union and autonomous republican Councils of Ministers, and local soviet ispolkoms, in conjunction with trade union organs, are instructed to ensure the wide development of socialist competition to improve the efficiency and quality of children's preschool institutions' work. Constant concern must be displayed for improving living and housing conditions, health care, and the organization of leisure and cultural recreation for workers at these institutions.

The USSR Ministry of Education, the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade, the USSR Ministry of Culture, the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, and the USSR State Committee for Cinematography are instructed to increase the output of scientific and methodological literature, visual aids, teaching materials, movies, shows, and radio and television programs on the problems of educating preschool children. The output of artistic literature for preschool children must be increased.

It is deemed expedient to create under the USSR Ministry of Education an all-union interdepartmental council on questions of public preschool education, consisting of representatives of the USSR Ministry of Health, the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Ministry of Finance, the AUCCTU, the Komsomol Central Committee, and a number of sector ministries.

IZVESTIYA ON ROLE OF CREDIT IN EFFICIENCY DRIVE

PM230801 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 May 84 Morning Edition p 2

[Doctor of Economic Sciences L. Braginskiy article -- words capitalized are in italics in text; under the rubric "Problem": "How the Ruble Works"]

[Text] The scale of our national economy grows annually, and economic ties become more complex. The country now produces more than R3 billion daily in global social products -- 72 percent more than 10 years ago. Over 600,000 enterprises and kolkhozes are incorporated into the national economy; their aggregate payments turnover far exceeds R2 trillion per year. The economy's potential itself has changed: the speed of fixed asset renewal has increased, and the process known that group (enterprise) and personal interests exist alongside statewide ones. Thus, the question is how to unite them in the channel of national economic tasks.

Let us reflect, for instance, on a phenomenon such as shortages. Are they not above all the consequences of diverging interests at various levels of the management of the economy? It is well known that our country is the world's number one steel producer. Ask the economic leaders, however, and nearly every one will tell you about a shortage of the metal. It all starts with filling out requisition orders, when enterprises and sectors ask for more metal than they need and try to stockpile it to guard against shortages in supply. Is not that the reason why, after every Central Statistical Administration and Construction Bank inspection, considerably greater than normal supplies of steel come to light?

There is a popular notion that it is sufficient to draw up a plan, balance the main material and cash flows, and present the ministries, associations, and enterprises with precise targets, and everything will work automatically.

But things are usually different in real life. Enterprises' interests do not always correspond to the targets set by the superior organization and by the plan. Let us say that ministries and construction and installation organizations receive targets for commissioning capacities and for the amount of commercial construction output; that is, projects ready to start production. One would think that all participants in construction would have an interest in completing work on time. All the more so as the profits earned by construction and installation organizations depend directly on the set indicators. However, the need for material and technical resources, wage funds, working capital, and credit is met first on the basis of the overall volume of contract work. So it happens that in the chase for these resources builders are ready to forgo profit, since it does not occupy a substantial place in the system of their economic interests (less than 10 percent of the total material incentive). As a result, the interest in concluding work rapidly is lost. It turns out that management is effective only when its main "instruments" help each other.

So it is important to learn how to manage interests, in order to make it advantageous for every enterprise and individual worker to fulfill society's primary needs. And this in turn necessitates -- and I would like to stress this idea -- a higher level of use of cost indicators than is the case now.

The direct interests of an enterprise and its workers and their growing needs are satisfied above all by wage funds, by beefing up profits, and by a growth in incentive funds; that is, through a system of cost indices. If profits are earned as a result of successful plan fulfillment, and if incentive funds are assigned part of the newly created value corresponding to the enterprise's contribution to the national economic end result, then the plan and financial autonomy, and thus also centralized management and economic interests, interact.

In order to link the interests of society, the enterprise, and the individual, a special and very substantial role could be played by the bank and the financial institutions as the organizers of the country's money turnover. It could be... but so far it is not. To a considerable extent they are now fulfilling a passive, auxiliary role, even though large reserves for increasing plan quality and -- this is the main thing -- ensuring its unconditional fulfillment have been invested in improving the financial and credit system.

Unfortunately, the item in most abundant supply in our economic turnover at the moment is... money. Enterprises may experience difficulties with materials, machines, projects, and contracting organizations, but they almost never have problems with monetary support. Obtaining financial aid is too easy. Budgetary investment, intrasectorial allocations of circulating capital, profit, depreciation, and finally credit -- all these types of monetary resources can be obtained extremely cheaply by enterprises and engender irresponsibility on their part.

At the same time, allocation is a method, an instrument, a means of increasing production. If prices and financial relations bring enterprises profits which are over and above what is necessary from a financially autonomous point of view, "surpluses" are incurred which can only hamper development. And, on the other hand, a shortage of resources in enterprises generates a chain reaction of nonpayment and places them in a difficult position.

Research and estimates show that the level of normative payments in the budget is now considerably lower than the real amount of state participation in profit formation. The fact that enterprises' payments for funds are less than the efficiency normative (6 and 15 percent), that direct enterprise contributions to the budget for cadre training and for using natural resources are lacking, and that there is no sliding-scale taxation of enterprises' remaining profits -- all this leads to their forming surplus funds. Hence, the unexacting attitude to the choice of avenues for capital investment. The issue of new construction is often resolved in too simple a manner.

The banks play an enormous role in regulating the country's monetary economy. Back in the early years of Soviet power, Vladimir Ilich Lenin wrote about how the "big banks ARE the 'state apparatus' which we NEED to implement socialism and which we are ADOPTING READY-MADE from capitalism, but our task here is just to REMOVE the CAPITALIST MUTILATIONS of this magnificent apparatus and make it STILL MORE IMPORTANT, democratic, and all-embracing... That is already nine-tenths of the SOCIALIST apparatus... something rather like a SKELETON of socialist society."

The Soviet bank is currently an extremely ramified network of institutions -- there are about 4,400 branches, departments, and agencies embracing virtually the country's entire territory; along with savings banks they serve all enterprises and organizations. The bank holds more than 4 million accounts and over 180,000 people work for it. A considerable proportion of its activity consists of short-term credit investments, carrying out transactions, financing capital investment, and other budgetary operations. As a result of all these and a number of other operations the bank essentially has available comprehensive economic information on the main processes taking place in the national economy -- plan fulfillment, economic contracts, incentives, pay and financial discipline, and so forth.

You would think that this highly detailed and comprehensive [kalendarniy] information could be used for management. Cyberneticians would call this system an integrated feedback mechanism which, with the aid of regulated cash flows, influences production efficiency. However -- and this too needs to be said openly -- the impact of the bank's influence on our economy is still slight.

What do its active functions at present boil down to? Providing credit. Moreover, credit that is often doled out almost automatically. All that an enterprise has to do is provide the bank with commodity and transport documents for whatever amount it wants, and there will be no credit difficulties. This happens chiefly because in the final analysis the bank is unconcerned about how the money it provides is used. When granting loans for projects the bank ought to set out its own conditions on how they are to be used and specify a norm for returns. But this, in fact, does not happen. The bank's income does not depend on how productively its credit is used. It is no accident that the rate of increase in short-term credit investment in the national economy is outstripping all the main economic indicators -- growth in gross output and in national income production.

Continuing low interest rates also promote the expansion of credit operations. This shortcoming (which for some reason is often considered an 'advantage') has a particular impact in the sphere of long-term credit investment. In this area, as is well known, loans are granted at a 1-percent interest rate, which is not only 15 times below the efficiency normative for capital investment, but is even 6 times below the payment for noncredit, fixed (budgetary, owned) assets.

We note that loans for new construction in Bulgaria, for instance, are fixed at 5 percent per annum, and in Hungary at 8 percent. But our bank neither puts the slightest restraint on demand for capital investment, nor tries to channel it toward greater efficiency.

The bank's range of economic influence is extremely wide. Without listing all its capabilities in scheduling and interest rate policy, we will stress the following important fact -- it can have an activating influence on all cost indicators. It can turn the ruble -- and herein lies its main role -- into one of the most valuable resources of expanded reproduction.

The ruble must be earned by labor and effort equal to the production of real values and the increase in state income. The ruble's gold content and the fact that our money is credit-based, that is, it enters circulation on the basis of short-term credit investments, is well known. A direct link therefore exists between the qualitative results of loan allocation and the strength of the ruble. If loans are given for cloth, footwear, and so forth which are unmarketable, the money issued is in fact lacking the "security" it is believed to have. Credit should therefore be invested on the basis of statewide demands for efficiency. This means that the terms for issuing loans cannot be less than the demands made on output quality and on observance of the socially necessary level of expenditure on production. And this in turn does not simply cause an increase in interest rates to restrict the use of credit, as is often supposed.

The conditions for issuing loans and credit ought to reflect the specific demands made on investment projects. At any rate, they ought to ensure, in accordance with a single normative of efficiency, profit of no less than 15 percent per ruble of credit and possess all Seals of Quality for the client; that is, indicators of the product's consumer qualities.

If say, the product bears the Seal of Quality, the requirements for issuing loans can be different: a lower interest rate and a longer term for the loan. Nor should the bank be indifferent as to whether output has been sold or is languishing in a warehouse. This is precisely how we understand the task set by the 26th party congress on the need to increase the role and efficiency of credit in intensifying production, reinforcing financial autonomy, and strengthening the thrift regime.

Were one to give a brief definition of the importance of the financial and credit levers of management, it could be said that they are designed to optimize the allocation of monetary resources, while maintaining a balance between the money supply [massa deneg] and the supply of goods [tovarnaya massa]. Since the bank controls the movement of the overwhelming proportion of monetary resources, the improvement of its activity is a major condition for ameliorating the entire system of running the national economy.

LABOR CHAIRMAN BATALIN LINKS PAY, PRODUCTIVITY

PM251541 Moscow TRUD in Russian 23 May 84 p 2

[Article by Yu. Batalin, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, under the rubric "A Measure of Labor, a Measure of Consumption": "Higher Output Means Higher Pay"]

[Text] Surely no single economic question arouses so much heated discussion, contrary opinion, or universal interest as the labor remuneration system. This is understandable since wages mainly determine the prosperity of people and families and the ability to satisfy ever-increasing needs.

Pay is a powerful lever for increasing production and production efficiency. At the same time, it is also an important incentive for people to show their abilities.

However, these economic and social functions of pay can only be fully implemented if the system of labor remuneration and material incentives is organized correctly. This system is based on the socialist principle of distribution according to labor. "One of our main concerns," Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko emphasized at the meeting with voters, "should be to ensure that the socialist principle of distribution according to labor is put into practice at all times and in all spheres. Those who work to the limit of their ability should be given benefits in their pay."

Many problems and difficulties have recently come to light in the labor remuneration system, which is an important component of the entire system of economic management. A substantial proportion of those problems are caused by the fact that specific features of the restructuring of social production, the aim of which is to achieve the comprehensive intensification of production, were not taken fully into account. The system of labor organization and remuneration has not been subjected to any substantial changes despite a considerable decline in the rate of growth of the workforce.

The relative shortage of manpower has intensified the competition among enterprises and organizations to attract and keep staff. Consequently, in many instances a boost has been given to the so-called system of "inducements" ["vyvodilovka"], whereby a certain level of pay is guaranteed without being directly linked to a worker's labor input. This, in turn, has led to a process of levelling in the pay of some categories of workers.

Many enterprises are trying to resolve the production tasks placed before them not by modernizing their fixed capital, reducing the proportion of heavy physical and unskilled labor, or improving labor organization and working and living conditions, but by reducing labor norms, by excessive pay rises and by the unjustified use of various privileges and allowances.

All this has been a major cause of a number of economic disproportions. For example, the link between pay rises and labor productivity increases has been reduced and the relationship between these very important economic indicators has deteriorated. Whereas wages rose by an average of 0.65 percent for every 1-percent increase in labor productivity in industry during the 9th 5-Year Plan, in the last 5-year plan the increase was 0.84 percent.

By 1981 this indicator had already reached 0.85 percent, and by 1982 stood at 1.62 percent. In other words, in the final case, wages rose more quickly than labor productivity.

Last year major measures were implemented to improve the economic management system, organization, to accelerate monitoring of the use of wage funds, and to strengthen order and discipline in industry. Thanks to this comprehensive approach, a considerable improvement was achieved in the main economic indicators in a short period. There was a noticeable rise in the labor productivity growth rate. For example, wages rose by 0.46 percent in relation to labor productivity last year, compared to a plan estimate of 0.5 percent.

In order to consolidate and -- most important -- to considerably develop the successes that have been achieved, it is necessary to ensure profound qualitative changes in the national economy. This applies to many questions of labor remuneration and material incentives. For the radical solution of the tasks ahead it is necessary to accelerate substantially the pace of scientific and technical progress, to implement major measures for the retooling and modernization of existing enterprises, and to improve the entire system of economic management. This takes time, of course. Meanwhile, many questions can and must be resolved quickly if organizational and economic measures are to be implemented.

It is necessary above all to create conditions which make it possible to achieve substantial end results in work by means of conscientious and intensive labor in the public sector. High wages should be an incentive to such work. But this cannot be achieved without a precise definition of the measure of labor or without improving the system of fixing labor norms.

It must be said bluntly and frankly that the norm-fixing system in its present form does not meet present-day requirements, does not fully promote the growth of labor productivity, and often does not ensure that the measure of labor matches the measure of pay. The serious shortcomings of this system result from the fact that the necessary linkage with other elements of the economic mechanism and management and with the formation of the resources for labor remuneration is missing.

Among those industrial workers currently paid by piece-rate, about 86 percent are working according to technically validated norms. But this is only according to the reports. Many enterprises are applying various correctional factors to the intersectoral normatives. Consequently, the actual norms in operation are considerably less than the technically validated norms.

Progressive changes in equipment, production processes, and the organization of production and labor are poorly reflected in the norms. The fixing of labor norms for hourly-paid workers, engineers, technicians, and employees, particularly those in auxiliary work and in the nonproduction sphere, is in a bad way. The normative method of establishing staffing numbers and resources for the pay of these categories of personnel is virtually unused.

It is clear that urgent measures are needed to improve the fixing of labor norms. It is intended to base the norm-fixing system on a planned labor intensiveness which is determined in conjunction with the formulation of the plan for new output and the corresponding manufacturing processes. Wherever possible, and in light of the introduction of collective forms of labor organization, it is advisable to switch to the application of consolidated norms to the "end product" -- the finished article, team-set [brigado-komplekt], finished technological assembly, construction, volume of agricultural output, and so forth.

The norm review procedure is a special question. It should be geared toward ensuring that workers try to use every opportunity to increase output. At present workers often refrain from giving their all for fear that the norms will be revised and rates reduced.

In practice it often happens that individual workers or teams exceed the set norms by a considerable amount and thus come in for "special attention." If it emerges during verification that the reason for the high percentage is the use of reduced norms, a review is quite justified. However, it is also often the case that the overfulfillment of output norms and the attainment of high production indicators result from a team's well-organized and intensive labor and from workers' high level of skill and ability. In cases like this a review of the norms and a reduction of pay are, figuratively speaking, a slap in the face and sharply reduce the desire to work creatively.

Thus the task, on the one hand, is to ensure the application of solid, technically-validated norms aimed at achieving high end results and, on the other, to bring into operation a review mechanism to create incentives which encourage workers to display their potential and initiatives more fully.

Such a mechanism can be built on the basis of a periodic assessment and rationalization of jobs. A verification of the technical validity of norms and of their correspondence to planned labor intensiveness must be a component of this. This revision of norms must be carried out according to the results of the assessment or after a rationalization of jobs. The use of new work methods or of advanced experience by workers on their own initiative and the attainment on this basis of a high level of production should not be the grounds for a revision of norms in the interassessment period.

In our opinion, this system will substantially improve workers' creativity and their desire to seek, formulate, and use technical and organizational innovations.

During the early 5-year plans, during the war, and in the postwar period considerable achievements were achieved in increasing production volumes and labor productivity by establishing a direct link between wages and work results through the widespread introduction of individual piece-rate pay. In 1950 76 percent of industrial workers were paid by piece rate. Piece-rate workers now make up 43 percent of the total workforce in industry, hourly-paid workers comprise 37 percent, and the proportion of engineering and technical personnel and employees is about 18 percent. All this has led to a weakening of the clear link between wages and production results.

The situation changes considerably with the organization of teams working on a single job-order or under the nonregulated system, with payment according to collective end results. This actually means the introduction of collective piece-rate payment.

The advantages of collective piece-rate pay are realized fully under the collective contract. A considerable number of articles devoted to this method have appeared in the press, including in TRUD. The contract has already been proving its worth for a long time in construction. New trends have appeared recently in the development of the contract form of labor organization and remuneration. These principles are now beginning to be applied to larger organizational structures in addition to teams. The Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises has accumulated interesting experience here.

In the late seventies the ministry was assigned the task of increasing the volume of production of large-diameter pipes by approximately 150 percent in 3 years.

The ministry decided to strive for success primarily by improving the system of labor organization and remuneration. This system is based on the contract principle adapted to a major subunit -- a production line. The most important conditions are a stable pay normative per kilometer of pipe commissioned, set for a number of years in advance, and granting the collective the right to fix staff numbers itself.

The results exceeded all expectations. It transpired that 180-200 people were sufficient (the collective decided that itself) instead of 250-300. Whereas one collective (production line) laid an average of approximately 45 km of pipe per year during the 10th 5-Year Plan, since the introduction of the new system the production lines which have applied it have reached the 200 km landmark. Of course there was a noticeable increase in pay -- by an average of 30-50 percent. Overall, however, wage costs per kilometer of pipe fell by 25-30 percent.

An analysis of the work of contract collectives demonstrates the efficiency of this method of the extracting and processing sectors of industry, in agriculture, and in transportation. There is every reason to expect that, with good preparatory work, the purposeful introduction of the contract form of labor organization and remuneration will create the preconditions for a substantial increase in labor productivity.

The creation of the conditions which provide an opportunity to earn higher wages by increasing production efficiency is directly dependent on the introduction of financial autonomy work methods and the establishment of a close dependence between pay and production costs. The conditions now in operation grant ministries and enterprises broad rights to provide incentives for the rational use of raw materials, fuel, energy, and other material resources. For example, up to 75 percent of the prime cost of a number of types of material resources saved above the normative may be used directly to provide bonuses for the workers who made the saving. However, this system is not in use everywhere.

Only 14.7 percent of the total number of teams in industry are working on the autonomous financing system. "There has been enough correct comment on the need to save metal, fuel, energy, and all other resources," Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted at the meeting with workers of Moscow's Serp i Molot Plant. "But it is not always backed up by concrete deeds." The development of team autonomous financing is one such concrete deed. It is thus necessary to begin to introduce it even in those places where it is possible to take account of as little as one type of material resource whose consumption can be influenced by the team.

The stepping up of work to seek out and galvanize the available reserves by improving labor organization and remuneration and strengthening the link between pay and the end results of production will promote the successful implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and create the preconditions for further improving the economic management system.

AGRICULTURE OFFICIAL ON SOWING RATES, PROBLEMS

LD261332 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 26 May 84

[Interview with Yuriy Alekseyevich Nikitin, deputy head of the Chief Directorate of Grain Crops of the USSR Agriculture Ministry, by unidentified correspondent; date, place not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Nikitin] Mass sowing of grain crops is continuing on kolkhozes and sovkhozes beyond the Urals, Siberia, and northern Kazakhstan. The weather here is not pleasing the agricultural workers. However, in order to complete the sowing in the optimal periods the machine operators, specialists, and farm chiefs have employed a high level of organization to overcome the effects of the bad weather and are utilizing literally every hour of fine weather. The necessary maneuvering of equipment is being implemented; the necessary complex of agrotechnical measures is being used. Sowing in the majority of the fields is being carried out as a rule with the simultaneous application of granulated phosphorous fertilizers to furrows, which has a favorable effect on grain crop yields.

This year particular attention must be given to improving the agrotechnology of growing strong and hard varieties of wheat. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes of northern Kazakhstan and West Siberia -- the main suppliers of this variety of grain -- are doing a lot here to supply the state stores with the necessary amount of grain of strong and hard wheat.

Sowing rates have increased noticeably in the past week. Spring crops have been sown on 19.2 million hectares, including grain and pulse crops on almost 12.5 million hectares. According to USSR CSA data, a total throughout the country as of 21 May of 102,400,000 hectares of spring crops had been sown, including grain and pulse crops excluding corn on 57.5 million hectares, which is 66 percent of the plan. The plan for sowing pulse crops has been 93 percent fulfilled. These have been sown on almost 400,000 hectares more than last year.

Over two-thirds of the allocated area has already been sown to millet. The plan for sowing this crop has been fulfilled by many kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Ukraine and also Lipetsk and Uralsk Oblasts. Buckwheat has been sown on almost half of its area. The sowing of this crop has been completed by the farms of the forest-steppe regions of the Ukraine and Saratov Oblast.

[Correspondent] Yuriy Alekseyevich, how are things going on the rice paddies?

[Nikitin] Rice has already been sown on 500,000 hectares, which is 79 percent of the plan. Sowing of this crop has been completed by kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Ukraine, Syrdarya, Surkhandarya, Tashkent, and Chimkent Oblasts. The low temperatures and the precipitation are delaying the sowing of rice in Taldy-Kurgan Oblast and Maritime Kray. Already 82 percent of the rice-sown area has been watered. Flooding of rice plantations has been completed in farms of the Ukraine SSR and Chimkent Oblast. This year it is envisaged that at least 2.7 million metric tons of rice will be produced. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes have broadly unleashed socialist competition for the further increase of production and improvement of the quality of the grain of this crop.

Over 30 percent of the planned area has been sown to vegetables and planted with potatoes. The planting of tubers has been virtually completed in the farms of the Central, Volga, and southern oblasts of the Volga-Vyatka Region. Planting rates are being stepped up on kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Western and Eastern Siberia.

[Correspondent] Yuriy Alekseyevich, sowing work is practically drawing to a close on the fields, but harvesting has already begun in the south. What reports have come in from there?

[Nikitin] Farms of Surkhandarya Oblast have begun harvesting winter barley. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Georgia have begun harvesting high-quality tea; 36,000 metric tons have been picked and sold to the state, which is roughly at the same level as last year. The front of harvesting work is expanding in the laying-in of feed. Harvesting of feed crop is underway in the majority of oblasts of the Ukraine, Moldavia, Central Asian republics Trans-Caucasia, Northern Caucasus, and in the south of Belorussia; 383,000 metric tons of hay, 912,000 metric tons of haylage, 42,000 metric tons of grass meal has already been laid in. The rate of laying-in feed is increasing daily.

[Correspondent] Yuriy Alekseyevich, as is known, land cultivation is carried on in our country on considerable areas in zones of insufficient and unrealiable moisture. In connection with this, great attention is now being paid to the development of irrigated agriculture. At the last CPSU Central Committee Politburo meeting there was discussion of the basic directions of the program for the development of land improvement and raising the efficiency of the use of irrigated and drained lands.

[Nikitin] Yes, the program you have mentioned envisages a whole complex of measures for the considerable expansion of the construction of irrigation systems in the arid zone of the country, which will allow increased reliability in the production of corn, vegetables, soya, feed crops, and also the continuation of land husbandry as a whole. It is planned to build a number of major irrigation systems in the Northern Caucasus, southern Ukraine, Moldavia, and Volga area. Further development will be given to irrigation in the Central Asian republics, Kazakhstan, Western Siberia, Zauralye, and also in a number of other union republics. Here it is intended to ensure a high yield from each improved hectare.

NEW GEORGIAN AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION ASSESSED

PM251035 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian in its 16 May Morning Edition carries on page 2 a 3,000-word Tbilisi dispatch from special correspondents V. Gavrichkin, O. Pavlov, and T. Chanturiya under the heading "Agro-Industry -- Interrelated Interests: A Vertical Line." The introductory passage reads:

"In Georgia, the republican Ministries of Agriculture and Land Reclamation and Water Resources and the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture have been abolished. A single administrative organ has been created on this basis -- the State Committee for Agricultural Production. The following have recently merged with the State Committee as Main Administration. the republican Mezhkolkhozstroy Association, and the Transcaucasian Department of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences, which now has jurisdiction over sector scientific research institutions as well as its own such institutions. Taking into account the fact that in the rayons virtually all organizational and economic work is led by the rayon agro-industrial associations, which are subordinate to the State Committee, it becomes clear that a vertical management structure has been set up, uniting the main components in the republic's agro-industrial complex."

The report then quotes the following remarks by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee:

"The purpose of the experiment is to place management under a single banner, associate it as closely as possible with production, and orient it toward achieving a high end result.

"It is early yet. But in view of the tremendous work now taking place in the country to restructure the management of agriculture and the entire agro-industrial complex, it is time to sum up the initial experiences and check which directions we should continue to pursue.

"The formation of a new management structure is, of course, not a simple process. There is not even a unanimous assessment of it. There are some leaders who believe that our path must be followed without delay everywhere, while some want to wait and see, and there are even some who are against. But we have no doubt that we have chosen the right path. All we have done is encouraging. When we set up the new State Committee, for instance, we expected stronger resistance from the services that were to be integrated -- after all, they had existed for decades and developed their own style and attitudes. But the integration has already proved its viability. People have seen for themselves that the step being taken by the republican party organization is necessary and essential.

"As yet it would be premature to relate the work done to concrete production results. Last year was untypical for us; the harvest was poor due to natural disasters, although on the whole the farms overcame the difficulties with honor. Plans and pledges for the sale of all types of agricultural output except grapes were fulfilled. Now we can see that supply, repairs, fieldwork -- in a word, everything -- is going much more harmoniously than before. Labor collectives have begun to feel that they are masters of the situation, and the management apparatus is directly concerned with their interests. So I think we will be finishing the 4th year of the 5-year plan with more significant results.

"I will not dwell on the principles of the new organization of management. But what is particularly important here? AT the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko stressed the need for strict demarcation of functions between party, soviet, and economic organs.

"Why, for instance, were our party committees concerned with day-to-day economic affairs in the countryside? There was nobody to resolve many of the questions which arose. Now an economic machinery and a single organ of management are being set up, which will be able to organize matters autonomously. We have made substantial progress here. Now everything, up to and including agricultural science, is concentrated under one banner. Compared with the way things were, we have a more rational system of management from top to bottom."

The remainder of the correspondents' report is devoted to a description of the structure of the new State Committee, designed to avoid duplication and promote efficiency, and of some of the benefits that have already emerged. The writers note in conclusion, however, that there is still a "lack of correspondence between the republic and the union departments in the organization of agricultural management," and that solutions must be sought here.

DELAYS EXPERIENCED IN FARM MACHINERY REPAIRS

LD260308 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 25 May 84

[Summary] "The questions of preparing for the massive harvest effort were discussed today at a session of the All-Union Operational Headquarters of Material-Technical Supply to the countryside. [?Semen Astakhov), a member of the headquarters and our commentator, is at the microphone:"

Sowing is still progressing in the eastern part of the country: Siberia, the Kazakhstan virgin lands, and the Zauralye. Late crops such as buckwheat and millet are being sown in the European part of the country, but in the south grain harvesting has already begun.

In the Central Asian republics and the Trans-Caucasian republics, in south Kazakhstan, the south of the Russian Federation, south Ukraine, and Moldavia feed crops are being harvested. Preparations for the harvest commenced as far back as autumn of last year when, on progressive farmsteads, combines were checked and overhauled where needed. According to information made available to the All-Union Headquarters, 83 percent of grain-harvesting combines are ready to work in the whole country, which is higher than last year, but more than 100,000 still have to be repaired.

"Many reaping-machines still need repair, as well as feed-crop harvesting-machines and trailers. And this is what is surprising: It is farmsteads of the southernmost republics -- Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan, Turkmenistan, where the heavy harvest work has already begun, that are among those lagging behind. There are oblasts lagging behind in the Russian Federation and Kazakhstan. Among the reasons hindering the speeding up of the repair of agricultural machinery, the headquarters noted infringements of the discipline of deliveries by individual enterprises; among them are the Yaroslavl Avtodizel Works, Michurinsk Vehicle Part Works, Sinelnikovo (?Radiator Blinds) Works, Balashov Tractor-Trailer Works, as well as a number of works of the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine-Building and some other ministries. Quite a few completed machines have gathered up at the Tula Combine, Gorkiy and Kama Vehicle Works as well as in Syzran and Gomel. As always, the headquarters has prepared operational measures for the removal of these shortcomings."

PRAVDA EDITORIALIZES ON HARVEST PREPARATIONS

PM250954 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Toward the Harvest"]

[Text] In the south of the country the ripe ears of grain are rustling in the fields. The machine operators of the Kuybyshev Kolkhoz in Surkhan-Darya Oblast's Angorskiy Rayon were among the first to get down to gathering in the harvest. Soon the harvesting will start in other rayons too.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo supported the additional measures elaborated by the USSR Council of Ministers to ensure the gathering of the harvest, the procurement of agricultural products and feed, and also the successful wintering of livestock. Local party, soviet, and economic organs and leaders of kolkhozes and sovkhozes are called on to see to it that the repair of equipment and transport facilities is dealt with more rapidly in the countryside, that harvesting units are manned with skilled cadres, that the construction and commissioning of storage facilities, livestock premises, and feed shops is completed, and that the organization of labor on each farm is improved.

The country's grain growers have good opportunities to gather the harvest rapidly and without losses and to make a weighty contribution to the implementation of the Food Program. They have a powerful machine pool: more than 1,270,000 conbines and mowing machines and over 1.3 million trucks. Normative output from every unit will be sufficient to ensure that the harvesting is carried out in a short time and that the crops are safeguarded from bad weather in the fall. The leading farms, where as a rule much attention is paid to labor organization and discipline and where there are two machine operators for every combine, are dealing with the cutting and threshing of grain crops in 10-15 working days. Kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders, rayon and agro-industrial association councils, and rural party organizations must consider the disposition of manpower and equipment for the harvesting in advance and involve in work on the machines everybody who can operate them.

The ripened ear cannot stay on the plant. The reliability of equipment and its continuous operation is particularly important in this period. Many farms in Belorussia, Azerbaijan, and Latvia and in Orenburg, Moscow, Voroshilovgrad, Kustanay, and Tselinograd Oblasts are preparing the harvesting machines assiduously. However, the editorial office is receiving alarm signals that certain rayons in Turkmenia and Uzbekistan and Pskov, Kurgan, and Uralsk Oblasts are late with the repair of combines. In some places machine operators are receiving poor assistance from enterprises of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture -- units are being detained for a long time in workshops and low-quality repair is being permitted. It is important to eliminate shortcomings rapidly and to prepare all harvesting machines no later than 2 weeks before the start of the harvesting.

The efficient functioning of the harvesting process does not depend on the farmers alone. For this reason they have a right to count on effective help from partners in the agro-industrial complex, primarily the machine builders. Yet a number of industrial enterprises, including the Krasnoyarsk, Berdyansk, and Lyubertsy Production Associations, the Simferopol "Selkhozdetal" Plant, and the Michurinsk Motor Vehicle Unit Plant, are violating the schedule for equipment and spare parts delivery. Leaders of the machine-building ministries are called on th help laggard collectives so that they are able to provide farmers with everything necessary to carry out the harvesting.

Experienced machine operators who have devoted many years of work to the grainfield know full well what an important role the skillful organization of work and efficiently organized technical servicing of units play in the harvesting. Harvesting and transport teams and links using the collective contract, and the duty-shift method of combine operators' work in accordance with which they relieve each other every 2-4 hours, are proving their worth. This helps them strive for higher labor productivity and reduce harvesting time, and lets the farms use the freed areas for after-harvest sowings and the growth of a second crop. The prime duty of party, soviet, and trade union organizations, and of the leaders of rayon agro-industrial associations, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes, is to introduce more actively everything new which facilitates the effective use of equipment and the reduction of labor expenditure and output prime cost.

It is hard work growing a crop. And harvesting it is no easy task. That is why losses of grain, feed, and vegetables that still occur during harvesting, transportation, and storage make people most indignant. Everything provided by the field, the meadow, and the truck garden must be gathered in totally and used rationally. The farmers themselves and their partners -- the drivers, railroad workers, and river transport workers -- must display special concern to safeguard the products throughout their journey from field to procurement point. Every combine going out onto the grainfield, every truck setting off along the harvest routes, and every freightcar and ship groaning under the weight of the grain must be brought up to the proper technical standard and carefully checked.

Procurement workers have a special responsibility. The capacities of their depots have increased this year. Elevator capacities at Velichkovka and Kurgannaya stations in Krasnodar Kray, Zimovniki station in Rostov Oblast, and Balakovo station in Saratov Oblast have all increased. But the construction of elevators at Rudnyy Klad station (Orenburg Oblast), Spassk-Dalniy (Maritime Kray), and Uchkurgan (Namangan Oblast) has still not been completed, though they were scheduled for commissioning last year. It is the construction ministries' duty to accelerate enterprise construction. It is also necessary to repair access roads and prepare weighing and laboratory facilities and apparatus for the prompt and correct determination of grain quality.

When the harvesting is upon us many farmers move into field camps, which become a second home for them. Farm leaders and specialists and rural Communists are required to display maximum concern for the daily life and cultural leisure of the harvest participants and create the necessary conditions for their work and relaxation. They are called on to exercise special control over the day-to-day arrangements, the provision of material and moral incentives for leading workers, and the study and dissemination of their experience. It has long been known that if a person is surrounded by attentiveness, he indeed works in a good frame of mind and seeks high indicators in socialist competition.

Being completely ready to meet the harvest, gathering the harvest rapidly and without losses, and fulfilling the pledges for the sale to the state of field and livestock products means taking yet another important step toward the realization of the targets of the 4th year and of the 5-year plan as a whole as outlined by the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

PRAVDA CALLS FOR MORE DRAFT HORSES ON FARMS

PM251548 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 21 May Second Edition publishes on page 2 a 2,400-word Ivan Totskiy "Economic Review" entitled "Your Faithful Steed."

The article quotes from readers' letters lamenting the demise of the draft horse on Soviet farms and pointing out that horses could help to overcome the feed shortage if they were used during grass cutting on land unsuitable for tractors, and should be used instead of tractors or trucks to transport small quantitites of goods. Because a farm has no horses, the writer says, huge vehicles needlessly consume vast amounts of fuel. He quotes V. Gorbachev, chief of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture Horse Breeding Administration, as saying: "Every million draft horses could take the place of up to 500,000 15-horsepower tractors on minor jobs and save approximately 1.5 million tons of petroleum products."

The article states that there are now 2.8 million draft horses in the USSR, and although their numbers increased by 1-2 percent in some republics last year, they fell by a somewhat greater percentage in others. The writer complains that insufficient attention is given to training horse specialists and that there are shortages of warm stabling, tackle, carts, saddlery, and horseshoes. He points out that it does not cost much to keep a horse and that horses do not damage the environment, and he concludes by maintaining that there will always be a place for a horse even on the most highly mechanized farm.

BRIEFS

KARA-KALPAK ASSR LIVESTOCK BREEDING -- A new region has been created in the large Balta Girmez area in Kara-Kalpak ASSR, which is within the framework of Uzbek SSR, for raising sheep. Irrigation experts have sunk over 300 artesian wells and the water acquired has been supplied to nearly 2,500 hectares of arid land. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes dealing in livestock breeding have been supplied with adequate water and (?grasslands). [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 21 May 84 GF]

PROGRESS-21 ENDS MISSION, BURNS DURING REENTRY

LD261638 Moscow TASS in English 1621 GMT 26 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 26 TASS -- The automatic cargo ship "Progress-21" that was put into a near-earth orbit on May 8, 1984, has concluded its flight. On May 10 the ship was docked with "Salyut-7" station. All the planned operations: unloading, refuelling of the joint propulsion unit, pumping of water into the station's capacities have been fulfilled. Two corrections of the orbit of the manned complex were made by means of the engine of the cargo ship.

At 13 hours 41 minutes Moscow time the ship "Progress-21" was undocked from the station "Salyut-7". Its engine was fired at a pre-set time. After braking the cargo ship put into the trajectory of descent, entered the dense layers of the atmosphere and ceased to exist.

Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyev Oleg Atkov continue implementing the planned programme of work on board the "Salyut-7" station. In the past week the cosmonauts held a number of technical experiments and medical research. The aim of the experiment "Torsion" was to study further the influence of the conditions of outer space on construction materials. Certain measurements of the physical and mechanical properties of the materials were taken through measuring the parameters of the natural decaying oscillations periodically imparted to the samples studied. This experiment was implemented by means of an instrument installed in the station's airlock.

The medical part of the programme included the investigation of the cardiovascular system by means of the method of echography as well as the assessment of vision system.

According to the data of the medical checks and reports of the crew the cosmonauts feel well and are in good health. The onboard systems of the research complex "Salyut-7"-"Soyuz T-11" are functioning normally.

PROGRESS-22 CARGO SHIP LAUNCHED 28 MAY

LD281653 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 28 TASS -- Under the program of ensuring further functioning of the scientific orbital station "Salyut-7" the automatic cargo ship "Progress-22" was launched in the Soviet Union today at 18 hours 13 minutes Moscow time. The aim of the ship's launching is to bring expendable materials and various cargoes to the oribital station.

The ship "Progress-22" was put into orbit with the parameters: the maximum distance from the earth's surface 261 kilometres, the minimum distance 194 km, the period of revolution 88.8 minutes, the inclination -- 51.6 degrees.

The on-board systems of the automatic cargo ship are functioning normally.

COSMOS 1558 LAUNCHED, FUNCTIONING NORMALLY

LD251606 Moscow TASS in English 1604 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 25 TASS -- The artificial earth satellite "Cosmos-1558" was launched in the Soviet Union today. The satellite carries scientific equipment designed to continue exploration of outer space.

The initial period of revolution of the satellite is 89.1 minutes, the maximum distance from the surface of the earth is 318 kilometres, the minimum -- 178 kilometres, the inclination of the orbit 67.2 degree. The equipment aboard the satellite is functioning normally.

BORDER GUARDS' LEADERS MARK DAY WITH SPEECHES

Neshumov Speaks

LD282141 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 28 May 84

[From the "Today Is Border Guards Day" program; talk by Lieutenant General Yuriy Alekseyevich Neshumov, chief of staff of USSR KGB Border Guards]

[Excerpts] Comrades! The working people of the country and frontier servicemen are marking this date in an atmosphere of lofty political and labor enthusiasm evoked by the material and decisions of the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and by the results of work of the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, which elected Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The experience of service and combat actions in protecting and defending Soviet borders has confirmed the expedience of measures being implemented by the party to strengthen the Border Guards, and to improve their structure and the forms and means for protecting the state frontier.

It is well known that after World War II there were important changes in our state frontiers, which became more firmly fixed [ustroyenniye]. However, the need to protect and reliably defend them remained. The cold war and increased activity of the military preparations of the most aggressive imperialist circles, primarily of the United States, as well as their creation of flashpoints of military tension and conflicts in direct proximity to the frontiers of the Soviet Union, caused considerable complications in the operational situation on several sections of the state frontier.

Today we are running into especially brazen and broad-scale attempts by these circles, along with their special services and ideological centers, to bring across the border intelligence and other subversive activities across the border, and to use the channels of international communication to implement subversive actions and ideology into the territory of our country. In view of this, the safeguarding of reliable protection and defense for our borders and the improvement of the combat readiness of frontier troops are an objective necessity and an inalienable part of the system of measures to strengthen the defense capacity and security of our homeland.

To keep our powder dry and always be on the alert are tasks set in the decisions of the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and in the speech by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko at the Central Committee plenum. His kind parting words at meetings with Border Guards constitute a work program for commanders of all classes, political organs, and headquarters, party and Komsomol organizations for troops.

Following Lenin's behests, the Communist Party and Soviet Government pay daily attention to strengthening and protecting and defending our borders. The adoption by the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Law on the USSR State Frontier, in effect since 1 March 1983, was an act of great political significance. The new law uses as its starting point Lenin's theses on the inviolability of frontiers, the peaceful settlement of disputes, and sovereign equality which lie at the basis of our mutual relations with bordering countries which have been strictly observed since the first days of the existence of the Soviet state.

Through the concern of the party and the people, units and subunits of frontier troops are equipped with modern combat and special equipment and with electronic-optical and signaling complexes -- and conditions of deployment, service, and everyday life for frontier troops are constantly improving.

The improved equipment of the troops has led to an increase in the combat possibilities of subunits and units and to changes in the tactical forms and methods of their operations. As a result, there has been a considerable increase in the reliability of protection and defense of state frontiers. This reliability is safeguarded by the high level of responsibility of soldiers and sailors, sergeants and petty officers and officers protecting the borders of the homeland.

The constant link and mutual understanding between frontier troops and working people of frontier areas are a good tradition of the frontier troops. Today we convey our sincere gratitude to party, administrative, and Komsomol bodies, to working people in frontier areas; and to our combat assistants, the volunteer people's militiamen, the labor collectives and cultural establishments, and chiefs of our units and subunits.

The combat friendship between Soviet Border Guards and border guards of fraternal socialist countries grows stronger with every passing day. This creates a lasting foundation for a fruitful exchange of experience in protecting frontiers and of training and educating personnel.

Today, as always, border guards are fulfilling the instructions of the party and the people and with selfless military labor are strengthening the inviolability of the frontiers of our homeland.

Deputy Political Chief Nazarov

LD281246 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 28 May 84

[Speech by Major General Vladimir Ivanovich Nazarov, first deputy head of the Political Directorate of Border Guard Troops of the USSR Committee for State Security, date and place not given -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] During these spring May days, the Soviet people are honoring its glorious sons, the border guards, who at the cost of an uneasy life, self-sacrifice and heroism, have for the last 66 years been securing the inviolability of the sacred border of the beloved motherland and the state security of the land of the soviets on its front lines.

The enemy encountered by the border guards is experienced and cunning; he commands varied methods of hostile activity. The reactionary circles of the imperialist countries, their intelligence organs, and various types of anti-Soviet centers abroad, try to undermine our socialist fatherland from within, attempt to send over their agents, intensify the export of bourgeois ideology by all available means, and strive to smuggle literature poisoned by the venom of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism and other materials of a subversive character. The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government, exhibiting constant concern for the security of the country, adopt essential measures for the reliable guarantee of the economic, political, and military interests of the USSR on the border. The troops are endowed by the Law on the State Border of the USSR with great powers and authority. Today they have everything that is essential for a quality fulfillment of the tasks that lie before them. The personnel's high level of general-education training allows them to assimilate and successfully employ weapons technology.

Today every fourth subdivision of the troops is "excellent." Every third division-crew bears the mention "excellent." Every third border guard is excellent in terms of combat and political training. It is pleasing for us that the best representatives of the border guard outposts, vessels, and other subdivisions of the forces have been granted the right to take part in the All-Army Conference of Komsomol Organization Secretaries that opened today. Communists -- that is the name of the force that the border owes its successes to. Party organizations, the political nucleus of the army collectives, bring to the soldiers' ranks the spirit of discipline, organization, and a creative approach to the fulfillment of tasks that have been assigned by the command. The forces of the border guard troops are in an unbreakable bond with the people. Workers, collective farmers, white-collar workers, and schoolchildren in the border areas give our soldiers inestimable assistance in guarding the border. We express our gratitude to the party and Komsomol committees and the Soviet organs in the border areas for the multifarious help they give to the forces. We send our cordial greetings to the border guards of the fraternal socialist countries, who, in one formation with us, vigilantly guard the gains of socialism.

On this day, the 66th anniversary of the troops, we warmly congratulate our glorious veterans, who bore the enormous brunt of guarding the border in years gone by, and all the former border guards who stand today on the first line of communist construction. The Soviet border guards are celebrating their holiday inspired by the attention and the trust of the Soviet people, proud of their successes, achieved by intense martial effort. Closely united around the Communist Party and its Central Committee, in combat fraternity with the soldiers of the Soviet Army and Navy, they will do everything so that the frontiers of our motherland may be sacred and inviolate in the future, also. Happy holiday, dear comrades!

GUARDS CATCH DRUG SMUGGLERS ON 'SOUTHERN BORDER'

PM251408 Moscow TRUD in Russian 23 May 84 p 4

[Own special correspondents Yu. Dmitriyev and O. Kvyatkovskiy dispatch under the rubric "Details Reported"; "Night Caravan. Armed Group of Smugglers Neutralized Thanks to Soviet Border Guards' Vigilance"]

[Text] USSR's southern border -- Nights in these parts are dark and silent. When the inky gloom falls on the passes and ravines it seems as though life is dying, stopping. There is no sound and no movement. Only the occasional muffled cry of a night bird and the rustle of bushes on the banks of a mountain stream.

But the silence is deceptive. It is not trusted. Those serving here on the very edge of Soviet land know that eyes must be kept peeled. Cunning and sophisticated scouts have repeatedly shown up on this deserted, remote area. That is what happened on that recent winter night.

... The guys have been lying for hours without moving a muscle. Wearing camouflage fatigues sodden with frost, and duffle coats. Unable to smoke or nibble a biscuit. They must not give themselves away under any circumstances. On the other, foreign, side sharing the border a stone's throw away nobody is sleeping. Especially if they have concocted some evil scheme. That is why for hours on end you peer out and listen intently, even, if you wish, smelling the cold breeze for traces of tobacco smoke.

Ensign Anatoliy Mironenko, commander of the border detail, has a radio set over his shoulder as well as his weapon. It weighs only a few kilograms but it may have to be carried for days. Anatoliy is well past his first year on border patrol. He did his army service here. There is not an inch of this rocky wilderness that he has not tramped through or clambered over.

He can "read" any tracks on the ground and can say whether a pheasant has landed in the sand, a hare has scampered through the patrolled investigation zone, or an intruder has crossed the border on horseback. He often dreamed of his happy green hamlet by the railroad in the Kharkov region. And yet he put in a request for ensign school. He stayed on after his army service was completed. And now he has put in a request to go to the Higher Border College. This means he has decided to link his future life to the border.

Extract from the border unit chief's report: "At 0050 hours on part of the state border in the region of the border marker...a group of intruders has been spotted. They are moving in a northwesterly direction on our territory. They have with them six mules heavily laden with sacks. Owing to poor visibility, it has not yet been possible to ascertain the number of people. Measures are being taken to detain the intruders..."

They were traveling by night. Secretly, driven on by fear and the strong wind which was lashing the rocks. Whenever a careless step suddenly made pebbles clatter down, or when a bush rustled, they would grip the mules' moist snouts tightly.

And yet, though the clip-clop of the hooves was quite muffled, Junior Sergeants Yuriy Babich and Vladimir Navoloka and Private Pavel Ovcharenko, who were alongside Mironenko, managed to pick it out in the silence. On night patrol these guys have charted every meter on the flanks of their detail; needing no words to communicate -- the slightest gesture suffices -- they have learned to make skillful use of the searchlight's brilliant spot. They listened. From the path below in the mountain gully a hurried whisper was heard. Sometone was giving orders in an unknown language. And then suddenly a match was struck.

Extract from Ensign Mironenko's radio report to unit commander Senior Lieutenant Nikolay Zakharov: "Unidentified group ahead. Moving toward our rear. Ready to go into action and detain..."

A couple of minutes later a signal flare bursts over the gorge. A brief, unexpected light in the mountains and the path with the infiltrators [lazutchiki] rushing down it is there for all to see. Scarcely recovered from their momentary shock, they open fire. Bullets whistle over the border guards' heads. But it's too late -- the intruders have had it. The interception group has gone into action on Zakharov's signal.

Junior Sgt Yu. Babich, a slim, well built young guy, formerly a rolling mill worker from Dneprodzerzhinski, and now an outstanding detachment commander, literally slides downhill out of his hiding place and rushes to intercept the bandits. Behind him -- Pavel Ovcharenko, the best marksman and sprinter in the border garrison. He has no equal in the military triathlon. That's machine gun marksmanship, distance grenade-throwing, and a rugged obstacle course. Incidentally, he is also from the Dnepropetrovsk region. And despite the firing and the intruders' opposition, it was Ovcharenko who was first to succeed in detaining one of them.

The infiltrator ran about 200 meters through a narrow hollow. He started panting -- more from fear than hard running. He hid behind a broad flat rock. It was just the time to pray and call on God's help. But an authoritative "hands up, drop your gun!" got him to his feet in a flash. He started babbling something and gesturing: Shoot, he seemed to be saying, straight at the heart, put me out of my misery. He was evidently recalling his cross-border [zakordonnyy] patrons, whose only judge is the bullet and the dagger. But the tall border guard just took the guy firmly by the right elbow, quickly disarmed and searched him, and put him in the truck.

Extract from Junior Sgt Yu. Babich's account: "When the firefight started I saw two intruders making a break for it. They ran through the ravine to the gorge, trying to take cover there. The country around here is mountainous and crisscrossed with bushes, boulders, and sharp rocks. We have often pursued infiltrators here. At first, in my first year of service it was a bit scary, you broke into a sweat and your arms and legs ached from tiredness. But now we're used to it and we run like reindeer...

"From the ravine you can go straight to the other side. The intruders mustn't get away. So Ovcharenko and I raced to cut them off. I saw Pavel already taking one of them away. I found the other one by the bank of a mountain stream. He was wearing a turban, blue jeans, a khaki jacket, and a woolen sweater. He tried to resist. But he soon realized it was useless. He fell to his knees, screwed up his eyes, and raised his hands above his head..."

Yes, border service is tough. Alarms, chases, and long night vigils. In the summer the sun pushes the air temperature up to 55 degrees, and midges swarm in the undergrowth. In the winter cold wind-driven rain lashes the soldiers' backs. A security soldier has to know a lot and be able to do a lot. Distinguishing friend from foe, swimming ice streams, and getting out of mountain canyons. Not to speak of hand-to-hand fighting methods, exceptional endurance, and personal bravery.

At dawn, combing and scanning the land, the border guards saw what they had encountered this time. A large batch of drugs was found in the cloth sacks removed from the dead mules. Not tens but hundreds of kilograms of opium. In one sack there were several polythene bags of an even more toxic drug -- heroin. A band of smugglers had been trying to cross our border illegally with all this illicit and socially dangerous cargo whose trafficking is outlawed in almost all countries. The smugglers had decided to use Soviet territory for transit.

We happened to be in the republic's Supreme Court when this unusual case was being tried recently. There they were, those two, having chosen the black ways of probably the dirtiest business there is. One of them was 21, short, with a black mustache and beseeching eyes. The other was 18. Both were illiterate and single, and worked for rich people as hired men. We listen to them and try to understand what induced them to take the fateful path.

Court chairman: "What made you take up smuggling?"

The accused (Yusuf) (the surnames have been changed): "I wanted to get married. The gentleman I worked for promised me his daughter's hand. He liked the fact that I wasn't scared of any job and could stay in the fields around the clock, but after nowruz [New Year] I had to join the army. And the gentleman said 'I'm not waiting. Buy my daughter now...'"

The accused (Mahmud): "I didn't want to. Poverty made me. My parents died. My older brother took me along with him to the city to make some money. At a building site we were used instead of donkeys and carried bricks, concrete, and planks on our backs. In a day we would earn enough for a piece of flat cake and half a pot of tea in the inn. Peasants in our country are having a very bad time just now. Even in the city my brother and me didn't get rich, and so we went back to the village. My brother said: 'God be with you, but don't come to my house any more, I can't even feed my own family...'"

The chairman: "Where did you get the drugs?"

The accused (Yusut): "A very rich man gave us them. He said: 'Not to worry. Just one trip and you can buy your wife...' He said the same to (Mahmud), too."

Yes, a rich dealer brought up the poor men and pushed them onto the path of smuggling. And they rushed into the maelstrom, even though it was terrifying. But poverty is more terrifying! The barn was stacked high with the merchandise -- a moist dark color in its synthetic wrapping. They waited for nightfall. Along with their guide they set off on the road leading to the Soviet border.

And so the two of them are in the dock. They had repented, admitted their guilt, and realized that they were but instruments in the hands of greedy drug traffickers. They listened to the sentence in silence: one got 7, the other 6 years in prison.

This is not the first nor the only case of smuggling. In TRUD several years ago one of us recounted the failure of a major operation to deliver more than 63 kg of marijuana in six false-bottomed suitcases from Pakistan to Amsterdam and London. At that time four respectable gentlemen appeared before the court: a pianist, an artist, a tax department engineer, and a businessman, who for a large cut had undertaken to secretly transport the toxic cargo across Soviet territory. They were all caught, as the saying goes, red-handed at Moscow's Sheremetyevo International Airport. There have also been other attempts to use our territory for the unlawful transport of drugs. I would like to remind those eager to get through the Soviet cordon that it is strong and inviolable. Smuggling routes in our land are closed to everyone.

SHEVARDNADZE, OTHERS ADDRESS ACADEMY CANDIDATES

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[Report by own correspondent Lieutenant Colonel A. Yorkin: "Young Men Are Enrolling at Military Academies"]

[Text] Many young men from the Transcaucasian republics have expressed the wish to enrol at military academies and link their lives with the Armed Forces. Selection of worthy representatives of young city and rural workers is now under way everywhere. With the participation of military commissariats, local party and soviet organs, and officers of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District, much work is being carried out among the candidates.

This was noted in a report delivered by Major General Yu. Zaytsev, district deputy commander for civilian combat training [vnevoyskovaya podgotovka] and VUZes at a session of the district's Military Council where questions on the selection of young men for military academies were discussed.

The session was addressed by E. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee; K. Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; Colonel General V. Arkhipov, district commander; Lieutenant General A. Shirinkin, member of the district Military Council and chief of the district Political Directorate, and other generals. The session was attended by K. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee.